





## S. Korean Leaders Close Ranks

## Million Pay Tribute to Mrs. Park

By Don Oberdorfer  
SEOUL, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Pomp and circumstance marked South Korea's last farewell today to its assassinated First Lady, Mrs. Chung Hye Park.

"She was killed by a Communist bullet," declared Premier Kim Jong Il during his funeral oration to the 1,500 official

mourners in the Capitol Plaza and to millions more watching on television. Calling the killing a "Communist scheme" and a "horrible act," the Premier appealed for loyal support of President Park as a way of honoring his dead wife.

Mrs. Park was killed on the stage of the National Theater Thursday by a bullet evidently intended for her husband. The

assassin, a Korean resident of Japan named Mun Se Kwang, has been quoted by government prosecutors as confessing that North Korean agents financed and encouraged him.

Official announcements and the controlled press continue to stress the anti-Communist theme in discussing the killing. A strong anti-Japanese aspect is also increasingly evident in public statements by such prominent figures as the president of the Korean Bar Association and director of the Writers and Poets Association. Japan is blamed for permitting pro-North Korean political activity and for unwittingly issuing a passport to the assassin, who applied for it under a false name.

In an effort to ease Japanese-Korean tension, Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka came here for the funeral today. He later paid a brief condolence call on the widowed President.

Mr. Park did not attend the funeral or burial service for his wife. Official announcements said that this was in keeping with Korean custom regarding a head of state. But many Koreans were unaware of such a custom. Informal sources suggested that the real reason for Mr. Park's absence was security and reported that this was in keeping with his advisers not to attend.

While the President himself was absent, the funeral was notable for the participation and presence of a wide spectrum of Korean leaders. Park Sun Chon, retired leader of the major opposition political party was among the speakers. Stephen Cardinal Kim, who has been increasingly at odds with the government in recent weeks, said prayers at the funeral as did a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Han Kyong Jik, one of the most prominent Protestant leaders here.

Buddhist prayers by 10 monks were also said for Mrs. Park, who was a devoted Buddhist.

**Royal Gate**  
After the funeral service in front of the Capitol, still packed by shell shocked soldiers from the North-South war which ended 21 years ago, the flower-laden hearse made its way through a ceremonial gate used by Korean royalty since the 14th century.

Outside the gate, more than a million Koreans crowded the sidewalks, public squares and roadsides along the route to the burial place in the National Cemetery. Mrs. Park was widely loved and many spectators along the road were weeping.

The National Cemetery is mostly for heroes and military leaders and Mrs. Park was buried in a plot previously set aside for a general.

## 19 IRA Chiefs In Jailbreak Elude Hunters

DUBLIN, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The 19 chiefs of the outlawed Irish Republican Army who yesterday blasted their way out of the Irish Republic's top-security jail appeared today to have made good their escape despite one of the most intensive manhunts in this country's history.

No trace of the fugitives was found by thousands of police and Irish Army troops combing the countryside north and south of the border with Northern Ireland today. The searchers were aided by helicopters and spotter planes.

At a barrier near the Ulster border, Irish Army soldiers this morning wounded Andrew Magee, 36, who once was interned in Long Kesh prison camp in Northern Ireland. He tried to crash the barrier, although he was not one of the 19 who used smuggled dynamite to escape the Portlaoise maximum-security prison, 50 miles southwest of here, in the latest spectacular jailbreak by guerrillas of the IRA.

Nor were two of the IRA's best known leaders among those who fled from Portlaoise yesterday. Police said that Joe Cahill, once the IRA Provisional wing's chief of staff, and Martin McGuinness, who headed an IRA bombing campaign in Londonderry, Ulster, were still in Portlaoise.

The government said: "A larger force of prisoners who were following the escapees were fired upon by the military and were killed. No prisoners were struck by gunfire."

Nevertheless, security officials here said that the breakout was "bound to be a tremendous morale booster" to the guerrilla organization, which seeks to liberate Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland from British rule and unite it with the Catholic-dominated republic.

A Provisional IRA source here said that republicans were jubilant over the escape—"the thing we need to keep up morale in the occupied six counties" of Northern Ireland.

The Irish Republic's Cabinet met today in emergency session to discuss the jailbreak.

## U.S. Navy Bars Visit by Soviet Liner to Guam

HONOLULU, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The Soviet cruise ship Peodor Chaliapin carrying 700 Japanese businessmen and tourists, was barred last week from Guam by the Navy but docked later at Saipan, in the U.S. Trust Territories, a Pacific Command spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the order came from the State Department. But a State Department spokesman in Washington said he knew nothing about the incident.

Navy sources believed it was the first time that a Russian commercial ship had been barred from entering an American harbor since U.S.-Soviet relations began to improve.

The ship had sailed from Yokohama last Monday and was due to stop over at Guam last week, the first port on a three-week cruise. It had been chartered by the Leisure Development Center of Japan.

Recently, Soviet ships have stopped frequently in U.S. Pacific ports. The Leonid Sobinov visited Honolulu for three days beginning June 9. Before détente, the only Russian ships allowed in Honolulu harbor were those needing emergency repairs. They were kept under observation by the U.S. Coast Guard. Only normal customs security was maintained when the Leonid Sobinov docked in Hawaii.

## American's Wife Is Kept in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI)—An American exchange professor who married a Russian woman in May said today that Soviet authorities have refused permission for her to leave the country with him.

Prof. Woodford McClellan, 40, who teaches Russian history at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, said authorities at the Soviet visa office told his wife she could not leave for at least a year, because she had engaged in work involving state secrets.

He said his wife, the former Irina Igorevna Astakhova, is an English teacher who has never engaged in secret work. He said he planned to contact American government officials and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to seek help in getting his wife out of the country.

## Pentagon Criticized by Report On M-16 Rifle Used in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Seven years after Vietnam battlefield complaints about the M-16 rifle, a civilian advisory committee has said that Pentagon officials of that era ordered its production "in spite of known deficiencies" in the weapon.

The committee's finding in effect refuted Army and Marine Corps contentions in 1967 that M-16s jammed in combat principally because riflemen were not maintaining the weapon properly.

"Major production decisions were made, particularly in the 1964-1965 era, in spite of known deficiencies in the M-16 which had previously been identified in testing," the Army's Materiel Acquisition Review Committee said in a new report.

It suggested that a major cause of difficulties was "a need for a very large quantity in a very short time."

The committee, whose members were drawn from industry, universities, consulting firms and government agencies, named no decision-makers in its criticism.

However, Robert McNamara, who was secretary of defense in January, 1966, told the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee then that, after returning from Vietnam somewhat earlier, "I put on order a large quantity

## 2 Executed in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Two men have been executed in Azerbaijan for plundering state funds, according to the Baku newspaper Bakinski Rabochoo.

## S. Vietnam Protests To Sweden Over Plan

SAIGON, Aug. 19 (Reuters)—South Vietnam today protested a Swedish plan to grant new facilities to the information office of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The statement said contacts between the Swedish government and the PRG constituted "interference" in the internal matters of the Republic of Vietnam.

Sweden recognized the government in Saigon in 1958 and diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1962.



PROTEST IN WASHINGTON—An estimated 20,000 Greek-Americans and Greek Cypriot-Americans demonstrating outside the White House and calling for the ouster of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his alleged pro-Turkish stance during the Cyprus crisis.

## EOKA-B Terrorists Lead Raid

## U.S. Envoy Is Killed as Mob Attacks Embassy in Nicosia

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only three old tanks of the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

The advancing Turkish forces were said to have knocked out at least one tank during the night in the drive toward Louroujina, eight miles south of Nicosia.

The Turks yesterday severed the vital 21-mile-long road from Nicosia to the southeastern port of Larnaca, leaving only the road to Limassol open.

The capture of the 32-mile-long Nicosia-Limassol road would isolate the capital.

In the embassy attack, witnesses said United Nations armored personnel carriers driven by Canadian troops tried to reach the embassy but were pelted by stones and bottles thrown by the mob.

Eventually the carriers reached the rear entrance of the compound and evacuated the embassy staff.

Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides interrupted a news conference and rushed to the embassy. He wore a gas mask against the tear gas used by U.S. Marine guards against the mob.

Mr. Clerides left the embassy at the time Mr. Davies' body was being brought out in a truck. Rushing to help, Mr. Clerides jumped onto the back of the vehicle as it careened out of the compound.

"A heinous crime was carried out at a time when Nicosia," Mr. Clerides said in announcing the death. "This crime climaxes the Cyprus tragedy at a moment when hopes appeared of a reversal of international opinion toward us. I condemn with abhorrence this atrocious crime which turns against Cyprus, and express my deep grief and sympathy."

In Ankara, Premier Bulent Ecevit expressed his shock and grief at the death of Ambassador Davies. He praised the United States for its position on the Cyprus crisis as he left an extraordinary session of parliament.

"The United States was objective and neutral in the Cyprus crisis," he said. "The Greeks who instigated the terrible incident knew this—knew it very well. But still they acted as they did. The Greeks have committed the great mistake of trying to make others pay for their sins and errors. This is only one of the terrible incidents that have befallen the Turks in Cyprus day after day, year after year."

Earlier, Foreign Minister Turan Gunes said the killing of Ambassador Davies helped to justify Turkey's military offensives on the island.

The Turkish government viewed the killing "with abhorrence," Mr. Gunes said. "But such brutalities can always be expected to come from Greeks. This brutal murder once more shows to all the world how right Turks were in undertaking the military action on Cyprus."

## Choice Urged On Arms Issue

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ly ours," Sen. Church said. "We can encourage a moderate Soviet foreign policy by making such a policy rewarding for its proponents, or we can provoke renewed cold war by threatening Mr. Khrushchev in the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) negotiation."

"Against the background of residual cold war attitudes," Sen. Church said, "the pressures of the military on the political leadership of both sides, and the weakness and ambivalence of a President facing impeachment, the Moscow summit of June, 1974, was all but foredoomed to failure in strategic arms control."

"Secretary Schlesinger professes great fear of an 'escalation of the great balance,'" Sen. Church said, but he added that "American military leaders wish to be free to complete certain of our arms projects while binding the Russians to terminate theirs."

Secretary Schlesinger, Sen. Church noted, insists that the "essential equivalence" he wants between American and Soviet nuclear power must be "perceived equality" to avoid "psychological imbalance."

Delusion of Superiority  
"The secretary's point," Sen. Church said, "is that, even though overkill may reduce a possible imbalance of forces to utter meaningless, the delusion of superiority may nonetheless tempt adversaries to adventure while all else panic and break ranks. Other high-ranking officials dismiss this conception as nonsense, pointing out that no land-based nuclear missile has ever been fired from an operational silo and can hardly, therefore, be regarded as having political value."

"If we set on Mr. Schlesinger's concept of 'perceived equality,'" Sen. Church said, "it will mean staggering costs and the effective end to meaningful SALT negotiations."

Sen. Church said that the Senate, by refusing on June 10 to delay funds for research and development in this field, "materially weakened Secretary Kissinger's hand at the Moscow summit, because the Soviets could only have read the Senate action as an endorsement of Secretary Schlesinger's approach as against Secretary Kissinger's détente policy."

This "also pointed up the debilitating ambivalence of President Nixon as between his two secretaries and their divergent strategic arms policies," Sen. Church said.

"The only way to improve upon the balance of terror," the senator said, "is by eliminating some of the instruments of terror."

With Sen. Church opening up the Kissinger-Schlesinger differences on the Senate floor, those who support Mr. Schlesinger's views are certain to respond.

## Turkey Said Set for Talks On Pullback

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anti-U.S. demonstrations, including the violence that cost Ambassador Davies his life.

The United States, he said at the meeting with reporters, had avoided making any public statement of its position because it had hoped that the Geneva negotiations would lead to a peaceful settlement on the island. He said that the United States had communicated with Ankara many times to try to head off the invasion which Turkey ultimately staged on July 30.

Mr. Kissinger added that the United States would have preferred greater flexibility from all sides at the deadlocked Geneva negotiations involving Turkey, Greece and Britain—co-guarantors of Cyprus's independence—and the Turkish and Greek communities on the island.

Washington believes that the negotiators' lack of flexibility precipitated the breakdown last week of the Geneva talks and Turkey's subsequent removal of its offensive on the island. Thus, the emphasis here today was on the need for a return to the conference table with a less intransigent attitude among the Turks and Greeks.

A reporter asked Mr. Kissinger whether the United States might halt military aid to Turkey in retaliation for its Cyprus offensive. The secretary responded that such an action had not been deemed advisable in the circumstances existing last week.

"Extreme Case"  
Such a cutoff of aid to a NATO ally, he said, was a step that Washington would take only in extreme circumstances, "which have not arisen and which it does not foresee."

"We have not ruled it out for all time," Mr. Kissinger added.

Yesterday, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the Turkish actions in Cyprus would cause the United States to re-examine its military aid programs for Turkey. Stating his view of the U.S. position, he said:

"I think that these questions will have to be examined very seriously in the days and hours immediately ahead."

"I would think that the spill-over of the Turkish force into areas that no one had expected them to move into is a new element to the problem, and that we will have to take cognizance of it."

He said in a TV interview that the United States was taking the role of "honest broker" between NATO allies Greece and Turkey and he himself remained hopeful that Athens will not carry out its decision to withdraw from NATO.

## Sirica Rejects A Trial Delay

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for former White House chief staff H.R. Haldeman contends "You are not giving us a 15 trial if you put us to trial in the next three months."

An attorney for another of the defendants, former U.S. Army General John Mitchell, asked a reasonable delay before stating the trial. In response to question from Judge Sirica, said that he meant "at least a full year of the year."

In another Watergate-related development, a subpoena ordered Mr. Nixon to appear as a witness in the cover-up trial was received today by the U.S. Marshall's Office in Los Angeles. The document, issued by Judge Sirica, said that he requested a subpoena at the request of a U.S. Attorney, who said Mr. Nixon appeared Sept. 9 at the opening of the trial and hold himself ready to testify.

The federal marshal said if he would serve the subpoena on himself at Mr. Nixon's San Clemente estate by tomorrow rather than having it served by a deputy.

## 'Civilization's Food' Overrefined?

## Lack of Roughage in Diet Seer Key to Many Ailments in West

By Stuart Auerbach  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Heart attacks were rare in the world until 1950; now they are the biggest killers of Americans. It was only after 1950 that appendicitis cases occurred in large numbers in Great Britain and America.

Other ailments, ranging from intestinal diseases such as diverticulitis and gall bladder troubles to various cancers, also became common in Western industrialized nations only during the last 50 years. Even now they are rarely found in the underdeveloped nations of Africa.

In short, they appear to be diseases of persons living in industrialized nations.

A leading British medical scientist, who published yesterday that "Westerners' eating of a super-refined diet, which does not include much fiber roughage, has caused the increase in a number of diseases."

These fibers help speed food through the digestive tract. Without them, Dr. Dennis Burkitt wrote in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the waste material stays in the body too long and rots with the bacteria of the intestinal tract, causing disease.

**Time of Ruminations**  
"Many diseases common in and characteristic of Western civilization have been shown to be related to the amount of fiber in the diet," he wrote. "The material in the body too long and rots with the bacteria of the intestinal tract, causing disease."

He said that the most beneficial food is that which reaches the large bowel with the least change.

Such fiber is found in whole bran and whole wheat bread but, he said, not in fruits and vegetables, which are "apparently providing much less of the bowel physiology than does cereal fiber."

Studying the dietary and elimination habits of Africans convinced Dr. Burkitt four years ago that their food, heavy with fiber roughage, kept them from getting cancer of the colon, which became common in Western nations with the introduction of heavily refined flour.

In the report, published yesterday, Dr. Burkitt and his associates said they think that the refined flour of the Western diet also causes such common illness as heart attacks, appendicitis, diverticular disease of the colon (a bulge in the colon wall), gall bladder disease, various veins and blood clots in the veins, hernia of the gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhoids and obesity.

All of these diseases, the report said, are "rare," "very rare" or "virtually unknown" in Africa.

"They are, in fact, rare in all of the developing countries about which information is available," the three scientists wrote.

Not only that, but they occur equally among white and black Americans, indicating that a genetic factor is not involved. Moreover, the rise of incidence among black Americans lags about 30 years behind that among whites, indicating that as the Negroes adopt the general American diet, they fall prey to its diseases.

Underlining this point, their article pointed out that most of these diseases are more common among Japanese immigrants to Hawaii than among most Japanese in the home islands but they are decreasing among residents of Japanese cities where the diet has become Westernized.

Before 1890, Americans and Britons daily ate about 1.5 grams of crude fiber—mostly in unrefined flour made into bread and in cereal. Now, modern milling techniques—especially the replacement of stone mills with roller mills—cut the fiber content of food by about 90 percent.

"Fiber has been a largely neglected component of food, mainly because it contributes little nutritionally," the article said.

"Its nature has been misunderstood and its important role in maintaining normal gastrointestinal function has not been appreciated."

The scientists said that the removal of fiber from food led to overconsumption, which raises cholesterol levels that may cause heart disease and are associated with gall-bladder troubles.

## Rivers Rising In Western, Central India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19 (Reuters)—Monsoon floods engulf new areas in India today even if there was a slight improvement in the flood situation in the north eastern wing of the subcontinent where 3,500 persons are believed to have been killed.

The Narmada River and its tributaries were reported to be rising, threatening scores of villages in the western state of Gujarat and the town of Jabalpur in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

Officials said the rivers had risen to a dangerous level at several points in the two states and that many villages may have to be evacuated. The waters could threaten installations at the oil fields at Ankleshwar, in Gujarat. The officials said waters from the Narmada had spilled across a national highway in many places virtually cutting access to Jabalpur.

**Water Rising**  
Near Indore, also in Madhya Pradesh, the flood level was reported by the Press Trust of India news agency to be rising at the rate of 14 inches an hour.

Millions of people in Bangladesh and the adjoining north eastern states of India, near white, face starvation and disease in the wake of the floods. The floods have killed more than a million tons of rice were lost in Bangladesh, the Planning Commission estimated. Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman called for aid from abroad to meet a food-grain deficit the west's nearing 2 million tons even before the floods.

A U.S. relief operation began today as an Air Force plane lifted 5,000 blankets, 300 tents and other emergency supplies. Ten more planes were due at Dacca tomorrow from Guam Air Force Base, officials announced.

**Philippine Death Toll**  
MANILA, Aug. 19 (Reuters)—The death toll in floods swept the Philippines island of Luzon rose to 23 today as rescue workers stepped up their efforts.

According to official report seven members of a family in a suburban town of Montalban were missing after their home was washed away.

President Ferdinand Marcos has declared a state of emergency in 14 provinces, mostly in the central plains north of Manila, where the metropolitan Manila area.

## Moscow Agrees to Pay Iran Nearly Double Price for Gas

TEHRAN, Aug. 19 (AP)—After a year of bargaining, the Soviet Union has agreed to almost double the price it pays for Iranian natural gas, officials here disclosed today.

Iran has been supplying 30 billion cubic feet of natural gas to the Soviet Union annually. The original price of 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet was later increased to 30.7 cents. The new price is 37 cents, and is retroactive to Jan. 1.

Under a 1968 agreement, the price of gas delivered to Russia is subject to escalation according to increases in the price of oil. When the price of oil rose in 1973, Iran sought to double the price of gas, but the Soviet Union refused. Meetings in Moscow last month produced no results.

The Soviet Union sent a special mission to Tehran early in August, after two weeks of secret negotiations, officials disclosed today that Russia had agreed to the new price.

**Union Carbide Deal Set**  
TEHRAN, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Iran's National Petrochemical and Union Carbide Corp. America today signed a letter understanding on possible cooperation, the Iranian company's officials said.

In the letter, Union Carbide said it would study the feasibility of establishing a jointly owned \$700-million petrochemical complex in Iran, the announcement said.

The letter of understanding gives the Iranian company an option of a 20 percent partnership in Union Carbide Corp. Inc., a Puerto Rican subsidiary, the announcement said.



News Analysis

Ford Administration Studies New Ideas to Curb Inflation

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—In the final, agonized months of the Ford administration, the brilliant week of the Ford administration seems to have left the nation with a curious, inconsistent sense of the government's role in what is widely regarded as the most urgent problem facing the nation: inflation.

On the one hand, there is a read belief that no one has as much at stake as the Ford administration in the fight against inflation.

On the other hand, there is an equally widespread feeling that the Ford administration has done little to curb inflation, and that the only way to achieve a more stable economy is through a radical restructuring of the government's role in the economy.

One of the most serious effects of the tight-money policy has been the near disappearance of money, to finance mortgages and other loans. The Federal Reserve Board, which is not under administration control, but which prefers to get along with the administration in power when it can, has already rebuffed one proposal to deal with this problem. That was a plan, which would have required legislation, to use the Federal Reserve's regulatory powers to make it more attractive for banks to lend money for home building and other "desirable" uses, than for speculation in foreign currencies or other "less desirable" uses.

Some other version of the idea is likely to be proposed again, however, and to achieve the support of the Ford administration if it seems at all reasonable.

Controls

The nation's experience with wage and price controls under the Nixon administration has led many in Congress and most of the American people to believe that controls can never work.

There are reasons to believe that that conclusion is too sweeping. Among economists, there is widespread agreement that the on-and-off controls policies of the Nixon administration made inflation worse than it would have been under consistent controls, on the one hand, or under no controls at all, on the other.

In addition, Congress and the public have largely forgotten that the controls did appear to work in the early stages in 1971 and 1972, when there was slack in the economy. There is again slack now.

However, it is clear that Congress is no nearer than the Ford administration to reimpose controls now. Assuming that Congress does not give the President any new authority to alter wage and price decisions in the private economy, it remains to be seen what the effects will be of Mr. Ford's obvious intent to use "law-abiding" public criticism, such as that he directed last week at General Motors for announcing 10 per cent price rises in its 1975 automobiles.



PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO—President Ford waving to crowds as he drove along Michigan Avenue on his way to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

Ford Orders Review of Issue Of Amnesty for Deserters

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declared. "I will not hesitate to use the veto to control inflationary excesses."

Appealing to Congress to give him a bill he could sign, the President said he was open to "conciliation and compromise."

The House bill provided for a 13 per cent increase in education benefits and the Senate bill for 18 per cent. But the House-Senate Conference Committee, now working on the bill, raised the benefits to about 23 per cent.

Aides said that the President would accept an 18 per cent or 19 per cent boost based on the cost-of-living increase of that amount since the last increase.

In his speech to the VFW and in a brief speech after landing at O'Hare International Airport, Mr. Ford stressed the need for sacrifice.



Richard Roudebush

Lobbyists Fill Ford's Circle Of Family, Personal Friends

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Several of Washington's most powerful corporate lobbyists are among President Ford's friends, some of whom are helping shape his administration during the transitional period.

Several have close ties with his family and have taken vacations with the Fords.

One, Rodney Markley, Ford Motor's chief Washington lobbyist, was on his way to Europe when he learned that Mr. Ford was to be sworn in. He boarded a plane in Paris and arrived back to Washington but rushed back to the Ford Motor Co. He joined the Fords last week at their home in suburban Virginia for a dinner gathering.

Another friend is Bryce Harlow, Ford's chief Washington representative, who for years has moved easily in and out of government and has advised a succession of Presidents. William Whyte, vice-president of the United States Steel Corp., and its top man in Washington, is also a friend.

Two other important business or professional friends are from Mr. Ford's hometown of Grand Rapids, Mich., and already are working at the White House. They are Philip Buchen, Mr. Ford's former law partner who last week was named counsel to the President, and William Seligman, an accounting-firm executive who is assisting in the President's economic planning.

Mr. Whyte, Mr. Markley and the President have often golfed together at the Burning Tree Club. Their wives and children are friendly. For example, Mr. Whyte's son, who is a student at the University of Michigan, has been named to the Ford Motor Co. board of directors.

Mr. Ford's accession to the presidency has not interrupted their relationship. Last Monday, Mr. Harlow, Mr. Whyte and Mr. Markley joined a group of other friends for drinks and a late buffet at the Ford's house after Mr. Ford had delivered his address to a joint session of Congress.

In subtle ways, of course, their acquaintanceship has been altered. Now suddenly, the man whom they have known for 30 or 35 years as "Jerry" has become "Mr. President."

Mr. Markley said his first dinner with Mr. Ford after the presidential change-of-command was sprinkled with "Mr. President's."

"As much as he loves me about it I'll still do it," Mr. Markley said in a telephone interview from his apartment in France. "He said, 'Don't do that, but I'm determined to use it.'"

Mr. Ford, whose congressional career began in 1949, has had more exposure to Washington lobbyists than to other types of businessmen.

Beyond the inner circle of the President's business intimates there is a wider group that is said to include Kimberly-Clark of Lear Siegler, Inc.; John Mills of the Tobacco Institute, Inc.; Stark Ritchie, chief general counsel of the American Petroleum Institute; Max Fisher, a Detroit industrialist; John Shaheen, a New York oilman; Leon Parma, a California businessman, and Earl Markley, the 77-year-old former football coach at West Point and ex-officer of the Avco Corp.

Mr. Harlow, who has known Mr. Ford more than 25 years, served as a White House counselor to President Nixon and is considered a power in the Republican party. He played a major role in writing the last three Republican party platforms while he was employed by Procter & Gamble. He was also a close aide of President Eisenhower. Mr. Harlow said in a telephone interview that he was not going to return to government service in the Ford administration.

Like some other corporate officials close to President Ford, Mr. Markley is a registered lobbyist. But he said he believed that was too narrow a definition of his duties. He said he represented the Ford Motor Co. before regulatory agencies, in court actions and in a variety of other government-related activities.

Mr. Harlow said that Mr. Ford did not have "cronies," but rather "friends."

Some of Mr. Ford's business friends point out that there is not an individual, but a family, relationship. For example, Leon Parma, a group executive of Teledyne, Inc., of San Diego, has spent Easter vacations with the Fords for seven or eight years in Palm Springs, according to one of Mr. Parma's associates.

Diving in Atlantic Rift Valley

Scientists Find Atlantic Floor Is Pulled, Not Pushed, Apart

By Walter Sullivan

PONTA DELGADA, the Azores (NYT).—An on-the-spot study of the Rift Valley where the world's crust, in the mid-Atlantic, is being torn apart at the seams, has indicated that, whereas the earth's crust beneath a typical ocean floor is several miles thick, under that valley it is a thin, frequently perforated skin.

Only a few dozen yards below the floor of the valley that bisects the Atlantic from the Arctic to the farthest South Atlantic, several participants in research dives believe, lies molten lava ready to erupt at any time.

The dives, conducted as part of a French-American project, are widely considered a landmark in geology. The process that has now been viewed at first hand is believed to have produced more than half the earth's rigid surface. Along the mid-ocean ridges it has manufactured the sea floor that now paves all the deep ocean basins.

The project is known as FAMOUS, acronym for French-American Mid-Ocean Undersea Study.

Important Discovery

One of its most important discoveries, made by geologists riding the American submarine Alvin, has been evidence that the ocean floor is being pulled apart by forces acting elsewhere, rather than being forced apart along its centerline as originally believed by the intrusion of lava into the median valley.

This was indicated by numerous rifts in the valley floor, the major one parallel to the valley itself. No such features had been evident in photographs taken by cameras previously lowered from research ships. The close-up observations revealed no compressional features in the rift, as would be expected if it were being forced open there.

The only signs of compression were the east-west canyons, where the north-south median valley has been offset to the east or west.

So far, close to a dozen geologists and volcanologists have spent a cumulative total of nine days on the ocean bottom exploring the median valley and the offset zones.

Love Beach In Brazil

ARACAJU, Brazil, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The police chief of this northeast Brazil state capital has reserved 300 yards of beach for couples to make "love in peace."

The move followed press complaints about the detention of couples caught in the act.

The police chief reserved the beach area for couples to park their cars facing the sea and make love as long as they like. The police will guard the area against muggers.

7 Boxes Contained Books

Hunt Says He Held No Data That Concerned Rockefeller

By John M. Crewdson

MIAMI, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Howard Hunt Jr. said yesterday that, as far as he knew, the seven mysterious cartons stored in his office after the Watergate break-in in June, 1972, contained hundreds of copies of a book-length criticism of television news reporting but no information concerning former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Hunt, one of the seven men who pleaded guilty or were convicted in the break-in, described as a "total absurdity" reports that the boxes had contained evidence that Mr. Rockefeller, who is under consideration for the vice-presidential nomination, had financed demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention here in 1972.

The White House charged on Saturday that the "tip" concerning the apparently nonexistent documents was a hoax designed "to discredit Mr. Rockefeller and thereby attempt to remove him from consideration" for the vice-presidency.

In an interview, Hunt, who is free here pending an appeal of his conviction, recalled that in the fall of 1971 he was approached by a woman assistant to Charles Colson, then a special counsel to former President Richard Nixon. He said the woman had asked Hunt, then a member of the White House special investigation unit known as the "plumbers," whether she might store seven bulky cartons in his quarters in the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House.

Hunt said that he agreed and that the cartons were moved into his office, which contained only a desk and a small, two-drawer safe. Five of the seven cartons, all of which bore the name of a publishing house, were sealed, Hunt said, but the two others contained copies of a book by Edith Efron, a television critic, entitled "The News Trivsters."

Hunt said that he left the cartons untouched and that they were still in place when he made his last visit to the office on June 18, 1972, two days after the break-in attempt. He said he had no idea what became of them.

The former central intelligence Agency operative conceded that the five closed cartons, which he said appeared to have been sealed by the publisher of the book, might have contained some other materials of which "I was an innocent holder."

But he dismissed the possibility as "ridiculous" in view of his close association with Colson.

The safe did contain sensitive documents, Hunt said, but nothing relating even indirectly to Mr. Rockefeller.

The apparently erroneous tip regarding the "Rockefeller papers" was provided to Philip Buchen, the new White House counsel, by Hamilton Long, a retired Wall Street lawyer, who formerly headed a conservative Philadelphia publishing company, the American Heritage Education Corp.

Mr. Long, who was described by Mr. Buchen yesterday as about 70 years of age, has written a number of conservative tracts, including one, published in the 1950s, entitled, "Fornix: Communist Conspirators to Be Teachers?"

2 Leaders See House Finished With Nixon Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).

—The Democratic and Republican leaders in the House, Carl Albert and John Rhodes, said yesterday that the chamber should not get involved in more proceedings against former President Richard Nixon.

"There will be no impeachment proceedings," Speaker Albert D. Ullrich said on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program, adding that Mr. Nixon "is no longer a civil official... subject to impeachment."

Rep. Rhodes, R-Ariz., the minority leader, said on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" program "I can't see anything to be gained by any further action than the Judiciary Committee's filing this week of its report on its impeachment inquiry."

Rep. Albert said that he does not want Congress "to interfere" with the decision on whether Mr. Nixon should be prosecuted. He said: "It is a matter before the courts, or might be before the courts."

Rep. Rhodes said that he does not believe Mr. Nixon should be prosecuted, explaining: "Our system of justice is intended to be flexible... Mr. Nixon has suffered enough, as far as I am concerned."

Miners in U.S. Launch Day 'Memorial' Work Halt

LESTON, W. Va., Aug. 19 (NYT).—Coal miners began a five-day stoppage today at the West Virginia mine that produces more than half of the nation's coal. The stoppage will deplete low stockpiles at steel mills and power plants.

Leaders are calling it a "memorial" period, which is a day when coal industries would like to their stockpiles in preparation for a possible strike when the W contract expires Nov. 1.

The stoppage affected about 120,000 UMW members and closed about 1,200 underground and surface mines in about a dozen states. It will cost the nation about nine million tons of coal, according to estimates by the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, the industry group that negotiates with the UMW, and will cost miners \$35 million in lost wages.

A side issue—but easily the most volatile one—is a firm UMW drive to establish a union beachhead in eastern Kentucky with a strike against the Brookside Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Duke Power Co.

Negotiations for a contract there are deadlocked and the region has been marked by sporadic incidents of violence.

Because it would be considered an illegal secondary boycott, the union cannot openly pressure the shutdown as putting pressure on the coal industry to support its drive at Brookside.

While the effect on stockpiles will give the union an obvious advantage during the still pending contract talks, its openly stated purpose is to dramatize the unsustainability of the mines.

UMW president Arnold Miller said that more than 100,000 coal miners have died on the job during the century.

But Mr. Miller's statement also said that the shutdown would commemorate "those miners who are victims of company violence designed to prevent them from winning protection of a United Mine Workers contract."

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MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA—Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan (left), president of the United Arab Emirates, with Col. Moamer Qadhafi (center), the Libyan leader, and President Anwar Sadat during their weekend talks at which they reportedly agreed to shelve the differences that have marked Libyan-Egyptian relations.

## U.S., Egypt Outline Economic Ties

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP).—The United States and Egypt signed a lengthy joint communiqué today spelling out new fields for economic cooperation but leaving vague the next steps toward a settlement in the Middle East.

At the same time, State Department officials said the United States would be sending 100,000 tons of wheat to Egypt during the first three months of this fiscal year. The wheat is worth \$16,520,000 to be repaid during a 20-year period at 3 per cent interest, under the Food for Peace program. Egyptian officials had told the United States that it needed \$750 million in commodities during the next year.

Egypt and the United States also agreed on a number of economic measures. These include efforts to "reduce obstacles to trade and investment" by the avoidance of double taxation, efforts to stimulate a greater flow of private investment capital to Egypt for "promoting industrial and infrastructure projects in Egypt" and tentative agreements on rehabilitating the Suez Canal area.

As part of the disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt concluded in January, Cairo agreed to rehabilitate the cities along the canal—Suez, Ismailia and Port Said—a move which Israel saw as an added assurance against the resumption of warfare.

The communiqué noted that the discussions held by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "were a constructive contribution to the consultations now under way looking toward the next stage in negotiations." But it did not clearly state what next stage would be.

Mr. Kissinger announced at a press conference today that he

had invited Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin to visit Washington during the first half of September.

### Israel in No Hurry

The discussions with Mr. Rabin are expected to be critical in determining the next moves in order to maintain the momentum of negotiations. But the Israelis have been in no hurry to expedite the talks, wanting first to see how the agreements already reached work out, and Mr. Rabin has not yet accepted the invitation.

Later this week, Mr. Kissinger is to meet with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam as part of the continuing consultations. The Syrian border could present a problem when the mandate of the United Nations force there expires in October. Unless some progress is made, Syria may balk at having the UN mandate renewed.

Jordan is insisting on some withdrawal from the West Bank before it returns to the Geneva peace conference. Egypt is eager for a further Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai but is concerned about getting too far

ahead of the other Arab states in agreements with Israel.

Today's communiqué said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will visit the United States before the end of the year. It said Mr. Ford told Mr. Fahmy "he was looking forward with pleasure" to Mr. Sadat's visit.

They also agreed that the Geneva conference should resume as soon as possible, the communiqué said. It said they should build on the progress achieved "with the question of other participants from the Middle East area to be discussed at the conference."

Egypt Prods Israel on A-Pact UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Egypt pledged today not to be the first state to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East and urged Israel to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

In a statement issued in his name here, Foreign Minister Fahmy said the widest possible adherence to the pact was vital. But because Israel had so far refused to adhere to it, he said, Egypt had no choice but to stop short of ratifying the treaty.

### Closest Since Cease-Fire

## Hanoi Units, Tanks Push War To Within 16 Miles of Saigon

By Philip A. McCombs

NEAR PHU THU, South Vietnam, Aug. 19 (WP).—The lieutenant smoked a cigarette and watched the puffs of exploding artillery shells just over the brow of a nearby hill.

Some soldiers came along the dirt road, carrying stretchers of dead and wounded, and the lieutenant pulled a typewritten list of names from his pocket to make some check marks on it.

"Sgt. Khoi is the last dead one we got," a stretcher-bearer said. The lieutenant scanned the list and made a check mark behind Sgt. Khoi's name.

In the endless war that rages this land, there is little unusual about the scene, except that this battlefield is only 15 miles north of Saigon.

This is the first time since the 18-month-old cease-fire went into effect that North Vietnamese Army regular troops have been this close to Saigon, and this is the closest they have ever brought their Soviet-built tanks to the capital.

The battle raging here on the southern tip of what the Americans used to call the Iron Triangle is a continuation of a battle that began three months ago and that the South Vietnamese Army is having difficulty containing.

Battle Began in May The battle began in May, when the Communists, backed by tanks, overran three important government outposts and threatened the district capital of Ben Cat a short distance north of here and 22 miles north of Saigon.

A visit to Ben Cat today showed that the town is still controlled by the government, although heavy fighting is visible less than a mile to the west.

But now the battle has moved

here, six miles farther south, and it is going on actively, with heavy artillery and rocket fire from both sides, heavy infantry fighting including massed night assaults and the coordinated simultaneous use of at least 18 tanks by the North Vietnamese.

The fighting, which stretches in a broad arc from here to Ben Cat, is only one part of what appears to be the most intense nationwide outbreak since the cease-fire.

Battles continue to rage south of Danang, on the country's northern coast, and tens of thousands of refugees are fleeing the area.

Reinforcements Brought In According to unofficial reports reaching Saigon today, government reinforcements have been brought to the Danang area from Quang Tri Province, just south of the Demilitarized Zone—a hard-core move for the government because its forces are stretched thin in Quang Tri, where North Vietnamese forces are massed.

Farther south, on the central coast, heavy fighting continues in Quang Ngai Province, where North Vietnamese units overran the district capital of Minh Long early yesterday morning. It was the second district capital taken in the last two weeks.

Another district capital, Nghia Hanh, is threatened, according to sources in Saigon, and if it falls, the province capital of Quang Ngai itself may be exposed to Communist attacks.

Khmer Rouge Pressure PHNOM PENH, Aug. 19 (AP).—Khmer Rouge insurgents put pressure on a government garrison in the district capital of Muk Kampoul, 13 miles north of here, today, the Cambodian military command reported.

For the last month, insurgent forces have been attacking the Muk Kampoul region, seeking to occupy strategic points along Highway 7, which links the capital to northwestern Cambodia. On the northwestern front, the command reported that fighting swirled around the former railroad station at Trapeang Thnot, 14 miles from Phnom Penh. Details of the fighting there were not given.

## U.S. Drivers Break the Connection

DETROIT, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Hundreds of thousands of new automobile owners have disconnected the safety system that was designed to guarantee that they were fully buckled into the car before driving.

"I disconnected it by trial and error," said Larry Burgess, of Salem, Ill. "Now I wear my seat belt when I want to wear it—I don't have to wear it all the time."

"It spoiled the whole feel of the car," said Jean Needs, a New York advertising copywriter who had her new car "fixed." "I felt like I was strapped in a high chair all the time."

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has ordered that all 1974 cars be equipped with the Interlock system, which is designed to prevent the vehicle from being driven if a front-seat passenger is not buckled into his seat and shoulder belts. The system may have contributed to a reduction in traffic deaths, which are down 6,000 from last year for the first six months of 1974.

But part of the public apparently sees the system as annoying or an infringement on its freedom of choice. Recently, the House of Representatives joined the revolt by voting, 337 to 49, to make the Interlocks no longer mandatory.

Black Market Many persons have not waited for such a bill to get through Congress. A black market of sorts has grown up around the business of having the Interlock disconnected.

Few car owners will admit having it done and it is hard to get a mechanic to admit he has done it. Most service stations and dealers who were interviewed said it was illegal and they would not tamper with the system.

Actually, it is not illegal to disconnect the system after the car has been sold, according to a spokesman for the federal safety agency. He said the only illegal act is to tamper with or alter the manufacturer's legal design to deliver the car with the Interlock deactivated or to agree to deactivate it as a condition of sale. While a dealer can be subject to a \$1,000 fine for doing this no one has been prosecuted.

Perhaps a million 1974 model cars already have deactivated systems. Surveys by the government safety agency and by auto companies show about 60 per cent usage for the systems.

Disconnecting the Interlock is no major job for anyone with some automobile knowledge. On some makes, there is a single wire under the driver's seat that can be cut to bypass the Interlock. On some other models there is a plug under the seat, beneath the dashboard, that can be disconnected with a screw driver.

The car makers disconnect the system themselves in cars destined for Canada, because the Interlock is not required by Canadian law. The deactivation technique is known here as "the Canadian connection."

The Interlock is the latest in a series of systems designed to make car riders think of safety, including buzzers on older cars to alert riders to buckle their belts and other buzzers to make them take their keys from the ignition.

### French A-Test Ships Return to Tahiti

PARIS, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Four of the five French ships which policed the nuclear test area in the Tuamotu Archipelago returned to Papeete, Tahiti, during the weekend, indicating that the tests may have ended.

Military sources said that French KC-135 weather observation planes have returned to their base at Hao Atoll, halfway between here and the test area, which is 800 miles southeast of Papeete.

## OPERA IN SALZBURG Festival Gives Böhm A Birthday Present

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Thanks to Karl Böhm's 80th birthday wish, the centenary of the birth of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and the growing popularity of the opera itself, Richard Strauss' "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" has returned to the Salzburg Festival program after a lapse of more than four decades, in a musically stunning and visually elaborate production.

Such a long absence from here is surprising for so weighty a collaboration by Strauss and Hofmannsthal, since composer and librettist and their separate and collective works are closely bound to the history of the festival. The earlier production of this opera—in 1932 and 1933, conducted by Clemens Krauss and with a starry Viennese cast—apparently posed problems in what is now called the Small Festspielhaus, with its limited size and technical equipment overtaxed by the opera's mammoth demands.

Now, however, the festival also has the Large Festspielhaus, and its immense stage and modern equipment have rarely been so fully used as they were by stage director Günther Rennert and designer Günther Schneider-Siemssen in realizing this multi-level fairy tale, full of symbols and magical happenings.

### First Scene

The designer takes the work's multi-level aspect literally. In the first scene, the emperor's go-samer realm seems to float sideways in the upper left of the stage opening. As the scene changes and the demonic nurse tells the empress, "Let us go down," they literally go down to the stage floor as the humble subterranean dwelling of Barak the dyer and his wife rises to view from below stage level. The

spirit world, the source of mysterious threats and judgments, is perceived as a door and threshold in the elevated distance.

This fragmented stage, which smoothly handles the frequent transformations of the first two acts, becomes whole only in the third, as the Imperial and earthly couples approach the mutual solution of their marital difficulties. Alas, it is here that Schneider-Siemssen slips over the line into fairy-tale-book kitschiness. When the empress finally casts a shadow—the symbol of maturity, selflessness and fertility—it appropriately reaches to and joins her with the emperor. But the "golden bridge" that then links Barak and his wife works so pinnacly as a *deus ex machina* that it gives the impression of the stage electrician as heavenly marriage counselor. Perhaps myths and symbols should not be seen to work quite so efficiently.

### Familiar Care

But much of the time, it was masterful use of sophisticated equipment and lighting, and Rennert's direction was an example of his familiar detailed care in developing character by straightforward means. In particular he highlighted the central role of the helpful nurse as an unsuccessful broker in human emotions, and the ungrateful part of the coldly egoistic emperor, greatly aided by superb performances from Ruth Hesse and James King.

The entire cast—also headed by Christa Ludwig as the dyer's wife, Leonie Rysanek as the empress and Walter Berry as Barak—was splendid. Since the five principal roles were sung at the premiere on Friday by the same singers as in the superb Paris production two years ago, comparisons are invited. Here, the larger space

Ruth Hesse (the nurse) and James King (the emperor)

seemed to lead the women to force and eventually drive a bit. But King depended less on pure voice this time and more on nuance, finding more depth in the emperor's character than the libretto reveals, while Berry's strong and warm baritone made

him an ideal Barak. There luxurious-casting too for Barak three named brothers in Zoltan Kelen, Lorenzo Alvarez and Murray Dickie.

Leaving the first to the Böhm added another touch to his long advocacy of this in place opera, which has made the New York Met and Paris productions. The Vienna Philharmonic, with both concertmaster in the pit, played with vivacity and sound without loss of the transparency the singers in this production may be birthday present for Böhm will be 89 on Aug. 28; the occasion he got made it: the audience enjoyed result.

## MUSIC IN LONDON

### Oscar Peterson Plays, Talks About Jazz

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Jazz piano was the object of the South Bank Summer Music and Workshop's attention at the Queen Elizabeth Hall Saturday night, with Oscar Peterson, one of the greatest jazz pianists of them all, first playing in a recital, assisted by a remarkable Norwegian bassist, Nils Pedersen, then talking about it with Andre Frenin in a conversation-demonstration taped for a BBC-TV Omnibus program to be broadcast in December.

It has had an entrancing history, summarized and symbolized in such names as Jelly Roll Morton, Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, Erroll Garner, Art Tatum and Oscar Peterson, who, with Previn's knowledgeable prodding, had something to say about each of them. He also has a lot to say about Nat King Cole and Count Basie, both of whom he reckons, and with good reason, underrated pianists. Cole's pianism was overshadowed, of course, by his vocal-

ism, and Basie's by his career as a band leader.

Tatum, by consensus, stands as the greatest of them all, and Peterson talked about him at length, deconstructing some of his devices, recalling at the piano notes for note a famous passage in a Tatum recording of "Ride for Two" and remembering how his father, when Oscar was growing too pleased with himself as a prodigy jazz pianist in Montreal, cut him down to size by playing him some Tatum records. After hearing them, Peterson remembered, he didn't touch a piano for two months.

There is a lot of Tatum in Peterson's playing to this day, and more of Tatum's phenomenal technique than has been achieved by any other pianist. But Peterson told us he found myself thinking to him I found myself thinking to him I found myself thinking to the virtuoso pianists of a century and a half ago, to Thalberg and Kalkbrenner and Liszt, whose fantasies and variations and medleys on operas and popular melodies, often improvised, were roughly

identical in procedure and purpose, if not in idiom, with what a jazz pianist does today with a familiar song.

Jazz pianists, especially of Peterson's generation and younger, wander further from the basic melodies than the older European pianists did, tending to work from the chord progressions rather than from the tunes. Their harmonic vocabulary is richer, and their procedures more adventurous. But there is the same effect of identifiable bits of melodic fitness and jetsam floating by in a flood of virtuosic pianism, some of it inevitably, even with an Oscar Peterson, more habitual than inspirational.

If no one ventured to call out: "where's the melody?" there can have been few who didn't, from time to time, wonder what it was, and where. Peterson could have told them, and he should have. But like too many of his jazz virtuoso contemporaries, he didn't choose to. It is a self-defeating indulgence.

### 4 Plead Guilty in The Of Rembrandts in U.S.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Four men have pleaded guilty to charges stemming from last year's theft of two Rembrandt paintings, "Man Leaning on a Sill" and "Portrait of an Elderly Woman" from a Cincinnati museum, court sources said. The paintings were valued about \$300,000.

Donald Johnson, 29, of Cincinnati, pleaded guilty to charges of receiving stolen goods. Brian Dawn, 21, of Westwood, Conn., Raymond McDonough, 21, of Carlisle, Ohio, pleaded guilty to charges of grand larceny.

## The Problem of Alcoholism Among Adolescents

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT).—Alcohol abuse, alcoholism and the combined use of alcohol and other drugs among adolescents in New York City has become an "alarming problem," according to Joel Bennett, president of the New York Council on Alcoholism.

Mr. Bennett, noting that "alcohol is sort of the accepted national tranquilizer," estimated that 60 percent of 1,048,000 city youngsters between 12 and 18 years of age use alcohol and that approximately 36,000 adolescents here now have early symptoms of alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

A recent limited survey by a community agency in the Yorkville district of New York showed that 50 per cent of about 175 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 drank twice a week

and that 10 percent were "chronic" drinkers. At Hunter College, 27 per cent of about 250 freshmen indicated they had engaged in some kind of drinking pattern before the seventh grade.

The problem is by no means limited to New York. Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, said that 14 per cent of high school seniors across the nation get drunk at least once a week. And national figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicate that by the time they are in the seventh grade, 63 per cent of boys and 54 per cent of girls already have had at least one drink.

Alvin Lusk, executive director of the New York City affiliate of the National Council on Alcoholism, insisted that the problem goes beyond drinking.

"It's not an alcohol problem, it's a drug problem," he said. "Society is concentrating on eliminating the use of certain drugs like heroin, but it hasn't solved the switch to another drug to get a high."

"The dramatic use of mood-changing drugs by youth parallels the increasing stress and strains we find in urban life, the breakup of the traditional family and the new drug laws and decreasing supplies of narcotics," he continued.

"Alcohol is cheap and legally and readily available. Youngsters don't understand it is a road to addiction that can kill. Parents don't understand the similarity of all mood-changing drugs and therefore don't worry about their children's use of alcohol."

Mr. Lusk said, too, that young people now were ingesting alcohol at a faster rate than their parents or had an addiction problem of another kind before starting on alcohol.

The percentage of alcoholism among the young is still a small one. It is, however, Mr. Lusk said, highly significant because alcoholism usually requires years to develop, and there are indications that it is now becoming a

disease of the young rather than the middle-aged.

"We receive about 4,500 calls a year and 2,500 of them result in referral for treatment," he said. "Before the 1970s, the number of teenagers and young adults was almost nil. Last year, we had 24 referrals for treatment under 19 years of age, and 109 in the 20-to-25-year-old category."

"Sure the number of full-blown alcoholics is still a small percentage of the total, but the number of kids drinking in schools is an enormous problem," said John Guerin, director of Alcohol Services of the New York Department of Mental Health. "There's a major question whether these people will be alcoholics."

The course was sponsored by Eurocentres, a nonprofit foundation which offers foreign language courses in six European countries.

The course took participants to Michigan State University for two weeks. American University in Washington for a week and concluded with a week at Columbia University.

"I've seen everything you can imagine—farms, factories, museums, skyscrapers," said 25-year-old Anthony Fynboe of Leuven, Denmark. "I don't think there's very much difference between the way you're living and the way we live in Scandinavia—but you Americans are very proud of your selves."

Mariella Ostinelli, a Swiss, said she was most surprised by the "advancement of women's lib—in Switzerland women just sit down and wait for someone else to wait on them." Of Washington, she said, "Everything is government. They just look at government. I'd rather live in New York—it's much more interesting."

"You hear from everybody—Europeans and Americans—that New York is very dangerous, but I've found it's fun to explore the city," said Antje Krel-

### Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times new films:

"Confessions of a Police Man," directed by Damiano Damiani, was made in Italy in 1973, says Nora Sayre. "It's up to date on the question of political cover-ups, bribery, immunity." Sayre writes: "Balsam has a brush, brisk authority as a police captain, and with nothing criminal to have played above the law. It is to the aid of local police He and Franco Nero, as the giant district attorney, both tially suspect each other shielding the Mafia, which tries the construction, the flourish, and uncooperative nature, but to wind up it must." The elaborate plot is certainly confusing. But "thoughtful, modest movie the perversion of justice is seen—especially for Mr. Sam's performance as a man caused of fanaticism."

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Lisbon	2:15 PM	4:25 PM
London	11:00 AM	1:35 PM
London	1:30 PM	4:20 PM
London	6:00 PM	8:35 PM
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MO/WE/FR	Barcelona	3:00 PM	5:30 PM
MO/TU/TH/SA	Beirut	8:45 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Istanbul	10:00 AM	3:55 PM
FR/SU	Moscow	1:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO/FR/SU	Nice	12:05 PM	5:30 PM
TU/TH	Prague	12:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO	Teheran	5:05 AM	3:55 PM
TU/TH	Teheran	6:10 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Teheran	5:30 AM	3:55 PM
MO/WE/FR/SA	Teheran	7:00 AM	8:35 PM
MO/WE/SA	Warsaw	12:55 PM	6:40 PM

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FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH	Lisbon	2:10 PM	9:00 PM
MO/TH	Madrid	12:45 PM	9:00 PM
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WE/SA	Rome	10:45 AM	9:00 PM

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	London	11:30 AM	1:35 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	1:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	2:15 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:20 PM
Chicago	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
Detroit	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
Washington	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
Los Angeles	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:30 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:30 PM
New Orleans*	Rome	11:30 AM	5:30 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	4:50 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
Seattle	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London <sup>2</sup>	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

\*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines

<sup>1</sup>Wednesday arrival Los Angeles at 7:25 PM San Francisco at 9:30 PM

<sup>2</sup>Daily except Wednesday

<sup>3</sup>Wednesday flight leaves London at 1:25 PM arrives Seattle 3:05 PM

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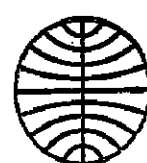
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## Tragedy With a Moral

The shooting of Ambassador Rodger Davies in Nicosia was a tragic event—with a moral. In a world that is largely undisciplined, and which tends to regard diplomats (or tourists, or businessmen or casual passers by) as sacrificial beasts to be offered up for the sins of their own country or the pride of the nation they are visiting, the incident might be regarded as simply one of the signs of perilous times, and especially, in the light of past killings, of the risks attending a diplomatic career. But in the particular context of the Cyprus imbroglio, it has a special lesson for American policy makers.

It adds a sharp and bloody exclamation point to a fact that has long been evident: that the United States could not have satisfied all sides to the Cyprus quarrel. And the policy—the Truman Doctrine—that armed and aided Greece and Turkey, and brought them into NATO was based on the assumption that the frictions between these two old enemies would never reach their present temperature. Whether the United States, given the limitations under which the policy operated, could have avoided this clash is doubtful, although the second-guessers probably have a different point of view. The current threat to the American position in the Eastern Mediterranean is of a kind that is intrinsic to a course of action in which strategic hostages are given in return for strategic advantages.

When arms and military assistance are

given to South Korea to defend it against North Korea, to South Vietnam to defend it against North Vietnam, the hostages are threatened less by the enemy—who is taken for granted—than by the political conditions in the host country, the Parks and the Thieus. Both of these political leaders are expensive embarrassments to the United States. And when two allies fall on one another, as in Cyprus, the embarrassments are compounded.

Programs of military assistance which began with Truman, were vastly extended by Dulles and generally accepted by their successors, are now under new scrutiny under the "lower profile" and the "détente" that accompanied the still nebulous Nixon doctrine. The actual overseas American presence, as opposed to shipments of material or treaty commitments, has been reduced in many areas, although the possibility of new naval bases in, say, the Indian Ocean, exists.

In general the United States has been pulling in its horns, in part through a realistic evaluation of its genuine strategic interests in a changing world, and in part due to the neo-isolationism that, after the Vietnamese entanglement, fostered the old, but never quite dead, opposition to internationalism. If the tragedy in Nicosia helps give focus to the first element, it can do good. It is even more likely, however, to encourage the America Firsters of today, which would be bad for America and for the world.

## Oil Prices and OPEC

American hopes for lower international oil prices are currently caught in the internal politics of Saudi Arabia. The incident is evidence of the growing strains among the oil-exporting countries, as the evidence of a worldwide oil surplus becomes steadily clearer. For Americans, it is a moment to consider carefully their own dilemma. If world oil prices should start moving sharply downward, as Secretary of the Treasury William Simon keeps predicting, what is the proper response for American energy policy? It is not a narrow question for technicians to answer. To the contrary, it is one of the short list of key policy issues through which President Ford will set the basic tone and direction of his administration.

For the immediate future, the level of world oil prices probably depends on the outcome of the current dispute within the Saudi government. Ever since last winter the United States has been pressing the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the producers' cartel, to pull down the prices that it quadrupled in the course of 1973. But there is a lot more than economics to the pricing of oil. In the decades when the industrial world played one producer against another to keep prices low, a deep resentment built up in the countries that now compose OPEC. Now that these countries have built an alliance that works, their pricing system has as much to do with national prestige and political status as with market forces. Persian Gulf oil, the cheapest in the world, generally costs about 15 cents a barrel to produce. At the beginning of last year it was selling for about \$1.80 a barrel; the prices now average about \$9.50. Secretary Simon keeps predicting that overproduction will force that price down \$2 to \$3 a barrel over the next year. On his recent trip to the Mideast, he carried along an elaborate study arguing that the OPEC countries would actually make more money in the long run by reducing prices now. But—with one important exception—the OPEC oil ministers are fiercely determined not to let the industrial countries push down those prices, and they are threatening to cut back production if necessary to hold them.

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The exception is, of course, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. He has been saying for months that the producers are pricing themselves out of their market and damaging their own real interests. Sheikh Yamani's views are met with sharp hostility within OPEC. At OPEC's last meeting in June, it voted another small but symbolic increase in oil prices as a gesture of defiance to Sheikh Yamani. Later the Kuwaiti government extracted another symbolic increase from its two concessionaires, Gulf Oil and British Petroleum, by a simple threat to cut them out of all future sales if they refused to go along. The State Department put out a statement chiding Gulf, but no one seriously believes that Gulf had any alternative.

### International Opinion

#### Ford Viewed From the Orient

Mr. Ford is not an intellectual giant and his lack of experience in international affairs won't make his job easier. But after the

ignominious failure of America's supposedly intelligent leadership, perhaps the down-to-earth style of Mr. Ford can get the United States moving again.

—From the China Mail (Hong Kong).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1899

LISBON—The presence of the bubonic plague at Oporto is now officially acknowledged by the Portuguese government which, says the *Matin*, has just informed the foreign representatives of the outbreak of the disease. This was done in accordance with one of the regulations approved by the last Health Conference at Venice.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1924

CHICAGO—Testimony in the case of Loeb and Leopold was completed today when Clarence Darrow, chief defense counsel, finished his cross examination of Dr. William C. Krohn. The fate of the self-confessed slayers of the Franks boy now rests in the hands of Mr. Darrow and Mr. Crowe, the state prosecutor.



## Chappaquiddick: Still Percolating

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—In going over the side, Richard Nixon may have taken Edward Kennedy down with him.

Sen. Kennedy remains well in the lead as the prospective Democratic nominee in 1976. But Nixon's collapse makes the nomination worth considerably less to him than it would have been otherwise. After the public has rebelled against a cover-up at the Watergate, will it buy a cover-up at Chappaquiddick?

If Nixon had been less directly involved in Watergate, he could have survived in office until the end of his term. That would have been ideal from a Democratic party viewpoint. The next presidential election would then have been fought between two non-incumbents with the GOP candidate carrying the burden of an unpopular, scandal-stained administration.

### 'Mr. Clean'

As it is, President Ford comes on as "Mr. Clean" and will have the advantages of incumbency. The 1976 campaign may thus turn on normal economic and foreign policy issues.

The problem for the Democrats, however, is that if Kennedy is their nominee, it will be hard to focus attention on those normal issues and on such mistakes as Ford may have made by then. Instead, the Republicans will have no difficulty establishing as the prime question—do you believe Sen. Kennedy's story of what happened that night at Chappaquiddick?

The drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne and Kennedy's failure to notify police promptly or to seek help from a nearby house would have become an issue whenever he ran for president. But if Nixon had clung to power through the next election, Kennedy and his managers might have been able to establish in the public mind the fiction that Chappaquiddick was an old story, that it had all been hushed over before, and that it was in rather bad taste for any Republican to bring up the subject. As the saying goes, why rake up the dead past?

Under those circumstances, the Chappaquiddick story would only have percolated below ground. But after the paragon of press exposé, public indignation, and congressional investigation of Watergate, there is no chance that the Chappaquiddick story can be pushed underground. It has become legitimized as a topic of political controversy. The public will expect to get all the facts and will expect to make a judgment on those facts as it did on Nixon's case.

### Feeble Inquest

The facts have not been forthcoming yet. No autopsy was performed. The coroner's inquest was a feeble and inconclusive affair. Sen. Kennedy's speech to the people of Massachusetts was in the inglorious tradition of Nixon's "Checkers" speech, a mixture of partial and self-serving information mingled with and overwhelmed by an emotional plea for sympathy. It cannot stand as Kennedy's final word on the affair.

Robert Sherrill's article in *The New York Times* magazine for July 14, 1974, entitled "Chappaquiddick Plus 5" was a major political event. Sherrill raised pertinent unanswered questions and pointed out serious discrepancies in the authorized Kennedy version of events. Unless Kennedy

can clearly respond to those questions and reconcile those discrepancies, they will dog his footsteps throughout the next presidential race.

His reluctance to face the Chappaquiddick issue confronts his party with another problem. As long as he remains a potential candidate in 1976, his shadow keeps the sunlight from reaching any other putative Democratic nominee.

It is easy to understand why. Aside from his famous name and his family's legend, he is a superb candidate. He is an excellent speaker able to put serious issues in clear and dramatic terms; he has physical presence, an easy charm, and goes at the grueling business of campaigning with verve and gusto. Contrary to what was said of him when he first ran for the Senate a dozen years ago, he would be a formidable candidate today even if his name were Edward Meece.

But because his name is Kennedy he has a devoted constituency that would make him a hard man to beat in a Democratic primary in any Northern state. That loyal constituency can nominate him but by itself cannot elect him. Can he persuade the independent voters as long as the full truth of Chappaquiddick remains unexplained? That is the question that haunts other politicians in his party, including many who are sympathetic to him.

The Democrats are not bereft of other talent. Aside from several well-known senators, there are others deserving of serious consideration such as Rep. Sidney Yates of Illinois and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. Mayor Kevin White of Boston and former Mayor John Lindsay of New York, and Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida and Gov. John Gillegan of Ohio.

But these alternative candidates cannot capture sufficient attention to be discussed seriously. As of now, none of them has his visible political strength but it is entirely possible that one of them could be elected in 1976 and that Kennedy could not. Until he resolves the Chappaquiddick mystery to the satisfaction of fair-minded people or withdraws from the race, however, the Kennedy problem will loom darkly over the Democratic party's future.

© The New York Times.

## Justice for Nixon

By Joseph Kraft

Richardman are going to profit from that view in the future. Just as former White House aides are set apart from the ordinary criminals, so a former President can be set apart from his underlings.

### Adverse Effects

A second argument is that unless Mr. Nixon is prosecuted along with the others, many people—and especially children—will lose faith in American democracy and the system of justice. But faith in democracy and the system of justice is something acquired through many experiences over a long period of time. Anybody who turns to subversion and crime because Mr. Nixon does not do time can be assumed to have been headed in that direction anyway.

Even if some shallow people are shaken in their faith because of special treatment for Mr. Nixon, the adverse social effects of a prosecution would probably be more injurious. For Mr. Nixon retains the sympathy and support of millions of Americans.

The overwhelming evidence that he led to the country, the Congress, the Supreme Court and his own staff has not shaken the Nixonite hard core. It strains credulity to believe that a public trial would finally convince the die-hard Nixonites.

To the contrary, my own impression is that a prosecution of the President would look like a vindictive act of malice. It would intensify the bitterness of the Nixon loyalists, and perhaps win huge sympathy for the former President from the vast majority of people whose disposition is to have done with the whole affair.

On the other side of the question, there is no good way to give Mr. Nixon protection against prosecution. A statute of immunity would probably be unconstitutional even if it could be passed by the Congress, which is doubtful. Certainly a prosecutor minded to try Mr. Nixon would want to test such a statute in the Supreme Court—with re-

Bernard Levin

From London:

This is a valedictory, for it is the last of these columns. I will no longer be reporting fortnightly on my curious, indeed unique, country in this space.

LONDON—This is a valedictory, for it is the last of these columns. From now on, though Britain will still be here, I will no longer be reporting fortnightly on my curious, indeed, unique, country in this space. Looking back, I am somewhat startled to discover that I have been writing here for over eight years. Once, nothing very much happened to a country in such a brief period, unless it was stricken by invasion, revolution or the plague, but that was a long time ago; eight years now see more changes than were previously effected in 80, or—if you go back far enough—even 800. And perhaps I may today indulge myself by looking over my shoulder at the shifting patterns of life in Britain since the mid-1960s; at any rate I can promise that I will make no predictions in conclusion.

When I began, Britain had not long emerged from the Macmillan era and its strange appendix, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. The 1964 election, for those with sharp enough eyes, could be seen as the watershed between past and future. It was the election in which Mr. Wilson, diving with all his instinctive political genius that if there was a new world coming he had to ensure that the Labour party would be part of it, spoke for the first time of "the white heat of the technological revolution." From that alone, you can see what I mean about the speed of change now. Anyone who dared to use that phrase today, or even a less threadbare version of it, would be hoisted from the platform on which he was speaking, so sharp has been the reaction against such brave new worlds. Today, any party leader who wanted to catch the tide of history, or at least his hearers' attention, would be well advised to talk about the limits to economic growth.

### No White Heat

There has been, of course, no white heat and precious little technological revolution. But Mr. Wilson, for all that, had guessed rightly: he won that election, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home was promptly succeeded by Mr. Heath as leader of the Conservatives. Both sides had now recognized that Britain's old world of easy economic domination by the use of ancient and trusted methods had come to an end. "Export or die," the slogan used to run in the 60s, we began to realize that it might be the *Wheat* trade.

And so the great march toward Europe got under way. Macmillan prepared the ground, Wilson tilled it, Heath sowed the seed, and the EEC brought the fruit to season. Alas, it was not to be as simple as that, for by the time Britain was in, Mr.

Wilson, faced with the problems of his weakening control over the Labour party, had succumbed, on his inevitable principle of "to fight another day," to the siren of his party which was opposed to Britain's membership of the EEC. By using the excuse that the terms (which he would himself have been happy to go and eager to command) were no good enough, he launched the Labour party on a dangerous course which may yet end in Britain's withdrawal from Europe altogether.

These years have seen another phenomenon, unpredictable when they began, namely the huge and rapid increase in the political power of the trades unions. No government now, of whatever political complexion—no democratic government, anyway—can rule without the unions' cooperation, nor, it seems, impose legislation, even backed by an ample parliamentary majority, which the unions reject. Neither major party has yet come to terms with this fact, so recently has it become apparent that it is a fact. The Labour party is only now beginning to stir to face the implications of the increasing union control in its councils, and the Conservatives are almost entirely without a coherent response to the new situation. And yet, as I say, eight years ago only the most pessimist seer could have predicted what has happened, and none, as a matter of fact, actually did.

But if it was difficult to see halfway through the 1960s, what would happen on the labour front how much more crazy would it have seemed if, in an early dispatch from London, had suggested that before the 1970s was a year old, civil war would be raging in the streets of Britain? I do not know what is the present count of those—civilians and military—killed in Northern Ireland in the last four years; certainly it is four figures, and the number of those seriously injured is by now probably beyond counting, while the number of buildings destroyed is only certainly so. You cannot imagine, however, who carries the surprise as to what is going on in Ulster, which may yet turn out to be Britain's Vietnam, so short a time is now needed to transform that which was once a war, unthinkable into that which is accepted as the normal condition of everyday life.

### No Predictions

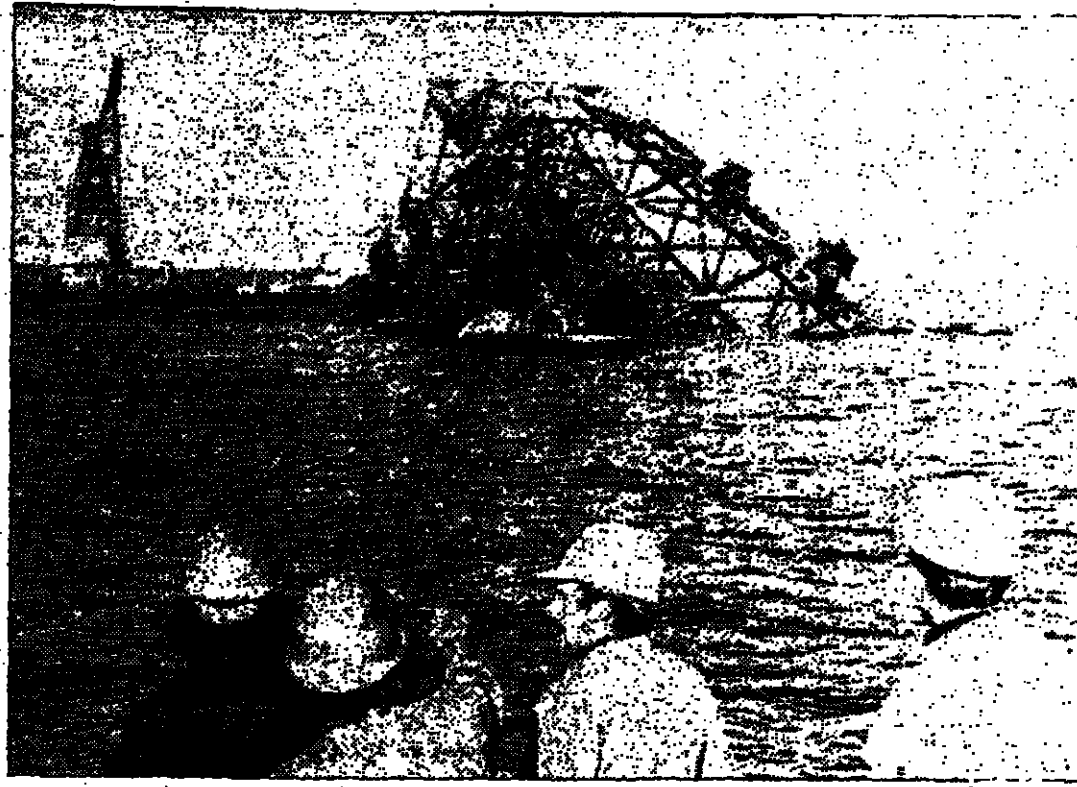
I suppose, indeed, that that is in essence, the fundamentals of Britain. From our railways, postal and telephone system to our ever-increasing inflation from decimal currency to metric measure, from frequent traffic jams to permanent traffic jams from political and industrial violence as an exceptional and newsworthy occurrence, to the same things as a hard as apparently permanent backdrop to our lives. From this about all-absolute certainty that what ever else died or changed, on democratic institutions would remain basically the same what ever happened to a state of affairs in which talk of disaster ships of the right or the left is the common parlance of the day. That is the kind of journey which Britain has gone in the last eight years, and again as again I am reminded of how improbable most of what has happened would have seemed at the beginning of that period. Surely you can see why I will make no predictions today, any way, indeed, there are few as bold as to make predictions of any kind anymore.

There is still strength in Britain's way of life, still resilience. Something developed over a many centuries does not—use not to, anyway—disappear overnight. And, of course, Britain's problems are not hers alone; all advanced countries have the same version of the same problems. All the same, though hope is not yet actually illegal, it is certainly out of fashion. I must needs conclude with the words used by Lord Clark at the end of his mammoth television series "Civilization." Said he: "One may be optimistic, but one can exactly be joyful at the prospect before us."



### Schmidt Sees Controls Over Euromarkets in Interview Will Seek Action

From West Dispatches  
IN, Aug. 19.—Finance ministers of the United States, France, West Germany and the Netherlands are expected to reach agreement to supervise currency markets in the next few weeks, Helmut Schmidt said in an interview with the news magazine Der Spiegel.  
Schmidt said he would convince political leaders of the pressing need for central banks to cooperate closely.  
He said that while well-organized systems employed ratios of credit to capital this is the case with the Eurocurrency markets, he said.  
Whether there were plans for a formal aid in the event of a crisis, Mr. Schmidt said he did not expect that. He said that the market for Eurocurrency is a market "tomorrow" but common system of international control and supervision is being prepared.  
Mr. Schmidt said proposals are being prepared for unified bank supervision within the market following the example of the Bank for International Settlements in the late 1960s. A possible agreement might be reached by the end of the year, he said.  
Mr. Schmidt said that the European Central Bank, the European Monetary Fund, he suggested, the domestic economy, Mr. Schmidt said the government had already said if a stimulation of the demand becomes necessary he did not propose to what they were in advance, rejected calls for government support for the ailing common and automobile industries, "nonsense," declaring that the German economy is so strong that four-fifths of its unemployed construction workers are absorbed elsewhere.  
Keep people in the auto and construction business, he said, means available government would be a mistake, he said.  
At the end of the interview he said that the market is not as bad as it seems. He said that the market is not as bad as it seems. He said that the market is not as bad as it seems.



FLOODED—Workers watch as British Petroleum's Highland One oil platform has its flotation tanks flooded, beginning the operation to sink the 37,000-ton structure on the bed of the North Sea in over 400 feet of water. In all, four such towers will be sunk.

### Disappointing News for Foreign Buyers

## Only Average Canada Wheat Crop Is Seen

By William Borders  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP).—As the farmers across Canada's broad golden prairies begin their annual harvest of wheat, they have disappointing news for eager buyers around the world.  
At a time when Canada, one of the world's major wheat exporters, could be selling record amounts of it to a hungry world, the harvest this year will be no better—and quite possibly worse—than average.  
Moreover, labor problems are slowing the distribution of wheat, and grain ships from China and Japan are waiting empty in Canadian waters, as scheduled sailing dates slip by.  
"This was the year everyone was counting on to be the really good one," said a spokesman for the Canadian Wheat Board, the government marketing agency here. "But now those hopes are pretty well gone."  
The latest assessment adds pressure to an international food market that is already tight because of rising populations, droughts, worldwide shortages and reduced crops in some of the other major producing countries, including parts of the United States.  
Largely because of a late, wet spring here, Canada now expects to harvest only about 550 million bushels of wheat, which would be a decline of 80 million bushels from last year's average-sized crop. Instead of the sharp improvement that the government planners had been talking about earlier in 1974.  
Because the world market price of wheat has doubled in the last two years, to more than \$4 a bushel, the farmers here in their rich, flat Big Sky country are more prosperous now than they have been for some time.  
After a number of lean years, they are suddenly fixing up their farms and buying new equipment at a vigorous pace, and they had been expected to give a lot of their land this year to wheat.  
In the 1960s it was not unusual for the Canadian prairie farmers to plant 20 million acres of wheat. But then came the market glut of 1970, when the country had the equivalent of nearly two years' harvest in storage.  
"It scared us when they couldn't sell our wheat; it's a time we won't soon forget," said a farmer northwest of here, explaining that even though the market situation has reversed again since then—with customers all over the world now eager to buy—there is still some hesitation at the individual level about planting wheat.  
This year, the government had suggested the planting of 28 million acres of wheat, and a survey of farmers' intentions last winter indicated a wheat acreage of 26 million, which still would have been a substantial increase over last year.  
But, as often happens out here, the weather changed people's plans. The spring rains were unusually late and heavy, and by the time the land was dry enough for planting it was too late in a number of areas, and so the prairie land in wheat about to be cut now totals only 23 million acres.  
Canada exports four bushels of wheat for every one it keeps, and for years Japan and China have been among the major customers. But this spring and summer, ex-

### Losses Widen On London Stock Market FT Index Falls 10.5 To a 16-Year Low

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Deep depression hit the London financial community today as the index of leading U.K. shares fell below the 200 mark today for the first time since Oct. 3, 1958.  
The Financial Times index of 30 shares lost 10.5 points today, following a decline of 27 points last week. At the close of trading, it stood at the 16-year low of 199.3 after piercing the 200-mark psychological barrier.  
Two and a half years ago the index hit a high of 543 and so far this year it has dropped by 42 per cent after standing at 344 at the end of December.  
Confidence has been eaten away by a combination of economic factors. The cash position of most companies has been squeezed by continuing high inflation accompanied by price controls and stiff government taxes on profits.  
General fears of inflation and possible recession have been reinforced by high interest rates, the impact of higher oil prices, a massive balance-of-payments deficit and distrust of the Labor government's plans for further nationalization of industry.  
The collapse of the Court Line holiday giant last week also hurt investors' confidence, setting off a spate of rumors suggesting other big companies might also soon run into financial difficulties.  
Sterling suffered from the uncertain outlook today, tumbling almost two cents against the dollar this morning to its lowest level since mid-March, before recovering some ground. It closed at \$2.3214 compared to Friday's \$2.3405. The Bank of England was believed to have given some support.  
The strength of the dollar was a factor in all European currency trading, but dealers said the pound's fall outstripped those of other European currencies against the U.S. currency.  
Today's broad decline in share prices on the London Stock Exchange slashed another \$900 million from company values. The amount "lost" since the start of the year is about \$18 billion.

## Wall Street: End of a 3-Year Binge

### 'Top-Tier' Stars Now Has-Becens

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—The institutional speculation that led the 1970-73 advance of prices on the New York Stock Exchange is in the process of being purged.  
That buying spree by banks and other big investors entered almost entirely on a relatively small group of "top-tier" stocks. The current market weakness is zeroing in on the same stocks and spilling over in lesser degree to more-depressed issues.  
The correction of institutional favorites is well along, but the painful process has further to go, analysts say. Neither the resignation of President Nixon nor the accession of President Ford has done more than create a transient blip in the redress of what have been widely viewed as excesses of the two-tier market.  
"It doesn't surprise me to see the growth stocks get it between the eyes," says Anthony Tabei, a technical analyst, "and I don't think it's over. I think growth stocks will go lower and will be underperforming the market when it turns. This isn't necessarily bad. These stocks were out of line for more than 10 years."  
Robert Farrell, technical expert at Merrill Lynch, believes that weakness lately in top-tier stocks, which has not been matched in degree by secondary issues, "suggests that the overall process should be in its late phase." Even if this downward move goes to extremes, he adds, "I think we're approaching a significant intermediate low" in the market. By measures that he uses, the decline in growth stocks as a group has exceeded the setbacks they experienced in the 1962, 1966 and 1970 market drops.  
If, as some analysts believe, the correction of past institutional "excesses" is not yet complete, it is unlikely that the Dow Jones industrial average will escape further pressure. The 30 blue-chip stocks in the average include several institutional favorites and a few other stocks that are still trading at premiums to the 8-1/2-times-earnings multiple of the average as a whole.  
Most prominent of these are Eastman Kodak, at 20 times earnings; 12-month net; Procter & Gamble at 23 times, and Sears Roebuck, at 14 times.  
Walter Burns and Charles Kirkpatrick, technical analysts at Lynch, Jones & Ryan, believe the next market phase could be a severe but brief plunge. "We think the bear market has gone over the brink into its final decline," says Mr. Burns, "and that our downside objectives of 550 to 600 in the Dow Jones industrial average will be reached in a relatively short time, probably within six to eight weeks."

## Eighth Consecutive Fall Puts N.Y. Prices at 4-Year Low

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—The problems of inflation, crop shortages and high interest rates kept a stranglehold on the New York Stock Exchange today, driving prices lower for the eighth consecutive session.  
The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.70 to 721.84 to another four-year low.  
Volume totaled 11.67 million shares compared with 10.51 million shares Friday.  
High-priced glamour and blue chips were weak. IBM lost 1 3/4 to 198 3/4, Polaroid 1 to 33 1/2, Exxon 1 1/8 to 70, and Eastman Kodak 1 1/8 to 81 7/8.  
Du Pont slid 2 1/2 to 134. It said a change in accounting procedures will add a \$10 million charge to first-half earnings, which will be restated to \$5.10 a share from \$6.12 reported previously.  
Upjohn lost 5 3/4 to 62 1/8. It said it has expanded its package insert warnings on two of its antibiotics—Lincomin and Cleocin—to include possible reactions from use of the drugs.  
Alcoa eased 1 1/2 to 46. The company said it will discontinue production and marketing of household aluminum foil at the end of the year because of the shortage of metal and capital funds in the aluminum industry. Standard of Indiana dropped 2 1/8 to 75 7/8, and Kimberly-Clark 1 1/2 to 21 3/8.  
The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.09 to 74.76.  
Grant Yellowknife was most active, closing at 13, off 1 7/8. Syntex rose 1 1/4 to 37 3/4. Texas International was off 3 1/8 at 43 1/2 and Hartz Mountain fell 1 3/8 to 9 7/8.  
Bond prices closed firmer in fairly quiet trading. Government issues continued to move ahead, reflecting the indications that Arab oil-producing states are now fully participating in the Treasury securities market, dealers said.  
Corporate issues also moved higher, although trading was at a fairly low level. Gains ranged between 1/8 and 1 1/4.  
In Chicago, several waves of selling pressure in the closing minutes produced limit declines in some near soybean and soybean oil futures.  
There appeared to be no particular outside reason for the selling other than profit-taking and liquidation ahead of expiration of contracts.  
Late weakness in corn and oats appeared to have been influenced, to a degree, by some trade reports that rain had fallen over sections of the parched Midwest.  
Xerox stock fell 6 1/2 to 196 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange today to 78 3/4.

### Procurement Loans Mount

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—France and Italy heavily in the Eurocurrency market during the first six months of the year.  
Figures from the World Bank show that borrowings for the first 1974 hit \$10.7 billion, down \$2 billion borrowed in all of 1973.  
The increase in borrowing by developed nations, share of total publicized, increased from 51 per cent in 1973 to 66 per cent in the first half of 1974, or \$13.1 billion, down \$1.1 billion for 1973.  
The average for the first six months of 1974, compared with 11.6 per cent in 1973. The figure for the second quarter of 1974 was only 1 per cent.  
The survey said lending to developing countries continued at the same high levels of the second half of 1973. Total lending for developing nations was \$6 billion in the first six months of 1974, compared with \$5.1 billion in all of 1973.  
The seven largest borrowers among developing nations this year have been Mexico, Spain, the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Greece, all with borrowing of over \$50 million.

### Labor Seeks To Take Over Plane Firms

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor party today put forward its latest nationalization plan, proposing that the nation's two chief aircraft builders—British Aircraft Corp. and Hawker Siddeley—should be taken over at cut-rate compensation by a new body to be called the British National Aerospace Corp. (BNAC).  
The proposals were approved by party and trade union leaders, but they do not yet amount to official government policy.  
A party document argued that the government was not only the largest provider of funds for the aircraft industry but also its biggest customer. Most U.K.-built planes are sold either to the nation's armed forces or to the nationalized airlines, the document said.  
It urged a sharper sales drive to capture a bigger share in world markets which now rely heavily on U.S. equipment. "A planned and coordinated attack on world markets would result in a revitalized industry," the document said.  
According to the Labor plan, BNAC would acquire control of the country's two major aircraft manufacturers and at the same time it would acquire major assets in these companies' production of guided weapons.  
The plan exempted the Short Brothers aircraft company in Northern Ireland.  
One aspect of the document that seems certain to raise fierce opposition is the subject of compensation. Normally this is based on current stock market value. But the document suggested that any compensation formula in the aircraft industry should take account of the large public funds pumped in over the past few years.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Oil Hike Prices Despite Criticism

General Motors' criticism of General Motors' price increase of nearly 10 per cent on oil cars and trucks is not going to prevent the maker from implementing the full boost vehicles this week. Clearly stung by the presidential rebuke, GM last week letter to top White House advisers defended a giant auto maker did not offer any sign of backing the increase. A GM spokesman at the company will put through the boost when it begins shipping the first new to its dealers in the next few days. GM's 10 stick with its announced increase is a dilemma for the White House—get tough with the big auto maker, or down on its first attempt at controlling inflation.

### Major Pulp Mill to Be Built in Brazil

A major pulp mill is to be built in Brazil capable of producing about 400,000 tons of bleached cellulose annually. The project is being undertaken by the Brazilian subsidiary of British-American Tobacco (BAT), which will initially hold 12 per cent of the ordinary shares of Aracruz Celulosa and 20 per cent of its total capital. Eventually, it says, these holdings could rise to 25 and 30 per cent, respectively. Other participants in the project include Lorentzen, a Norwegian shipping group, and leading Brazilian corporations. BAT says the total investment including housing, roads, harbor and water facilities will be \$340 million. The mill is scheduled to start production in early 1977 with its raw material coming from a forest of 80 million eucalyptus trees.

### Decline Seen in Japanese Profits

Two Japanese securities firms have forecast major declines in domestic corporate profits for the half-year ending Sept. 30, revising earlier predictions of modest gains. Major corporations in Japan will suffer an 11.9 per cent decline in after-tax profits, despite a 13.5 per cent rise in sales, compared to the previous six-month period, says Daiwa Securities. Earlier, it predicted a 0.3 per cent rise in after-tax earnings and a 16.5 per cent rise in sales. New Japan Securities has changed its earlier forecast for a 3.1 per cent rise in after-tax corporate profits and a 13.3 per cent rise in sales to a 7.4 per cent drop in profits and a 13 per cent rise in sales. Officials of the securities companies say their downward revisions for profits reflect the government's continued tight money policies and rising prices.

### Rand Devalued Again

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ).—South Africa today devalued the rand in terms of the U.S. dollar for the second time in a week. The rand-dollar rate, pulled down from \$1.50 to \$1.47 Aug. 14, was dropped by the reserve bank today to \$1.45.

### Greenspan Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The Senate confirmed the nomination of New York economist and business consultant Alan Greenspan to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

### Vote for General Crude

National Paper (NP) has reentered the control of General Crude Oil with the bid that it hopes will lure the oil-based company away from its planned merger with a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Co. Carl Gerstlacker, Dow chairman, says Mr. Gerstlacker was "accepted by the boards of General Crude and the General Crude Trust" controls 63 per cent of General Crude, does not believe General Crude is in a position to take any further action. Dow intends to consummate the merger, Gerstlacker says. The Dow transaction would value of about \$435 million. NP first bid a merger with General Crude in June, drew the bid last month. Subsequently, Crude agreed to merge with Dow. On NP made a second bid, offering \$47.50 a share of General Crude, and \$120.00 for

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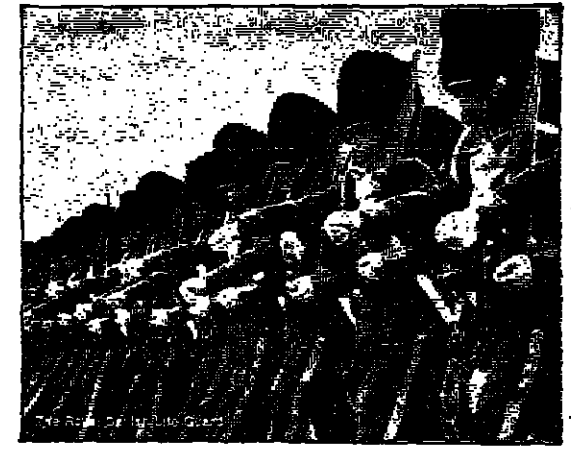
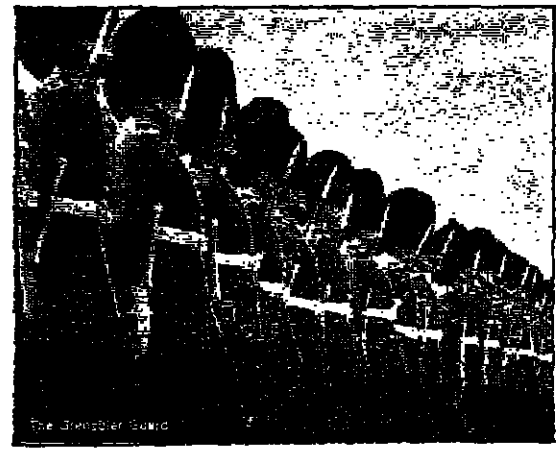
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# London is OK, but Copenhagen...



There are lots of cities in Europe where a weekend is worthwhile. "Swinging London" is certainly one of them. But would, should and could you spend all your weekends in London — particularly if you happen to live there? Why not consider a weekend in Copenhagen? Our city is also one of the attractive spots on the touristic map of Europe. Of course we have most of what you can find in other large cities — plus something which is difficult to explain and define: a specific atmosphere of friendliness and what with an absolutely untranslatable term we call "hygge". Come and see for yourself. Transport companies and travel agencies offer special fares and packages in the fall and winter season. Your usual, local contacts in the travel business may supply you with information on Copenhagen — or ask for further material on your special interests from

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF COPENHAGEN  
55, Raadhuspladsen, DK-1550 Copenhagen V.  
Tel. 45 1 13 70 07



Professor Ejler Alkjaer  
Chairman of The Tourist Association of Copenhagen:  
"We are proud that according to surveys on the image of Copenhagen, our city stands out as a remarkably attractive tourist destination. The consensus is that fall and winter are top seasons — in many ways even more interesting and eventful than the summer season."



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Dec	3300	3475-3476	45	800 Stock					Henry Knud		Amor Nor	WT

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—Salary to be arranged depending on capacity, to fulfill position of basic grade's copy editor.

recommend the  
and non-rigid working conditions. Position is in  
level education. Good appearance.  
This exceptional opportunity requires a strong liking for


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 Post Office Box  
 Box 400 INT 4 Frankfurt M. Gr. Eschenheimerstr.  
 to  
 HESPERUS-USA  
 unique overbought/oversold move  
 trading in LOGGING & PAPER

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### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

**FOR SALE**

ONE NEW STEAL-VALVE INDUSTRIAL TYPE G7-B PACKAGED GAS  
TURBINE AND ASHA ALTERNATOR  
12 MW FOR 60 CYCLES ELECTRIC GENERATION 118 KV COMPLETE  
WITH AUXILIARY SYSTEMS  
ALSO FLYING System Complete Dual Fuel Alternator - Co  
Scraper - Compressor Generator System - Diesel Unit for Black Start  
Conditions - High Voltage Cable - Power Cables - One Very Complicated  
State Para Grouping.

SPECIAL NOTE

ALL COMPONENTS ARE READY - TESTED - PACKED AND STORED  
AND AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT TO THE SITE

REFR NO. Tides No. 9844 ATN: A Hawick House:  
Newcastle upon Tyne



[illegible]

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—By Will Weig

[illegible]

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ALGARVE	22	23	Clear	MADRID	24	26	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Fair	MILAN	24	28	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	64	Fair	MONTREAL	23	72	Cloudy
ANTWERP	21	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	29	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MURCIE	29	34	Sunny
BERLIN	21	64	Fair	NY YORK	27	61	Fair
BERGAMO	17	63	Rain	NICE	27	61	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	29	68	Cloudy	OSLO	19	70	Cloudy
BRISTOL	21	68	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	76	Overcast
BURTON	21	64	Variable	ROME	28	82	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	73	Fair	SEATTLE	29	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	64	Fair	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	29	84	Fair	TOKYO	29	64	Clear
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair	TRINIDAD	29	84	Variable
DUNDEE	17	63	Cloudy	UNION CITY	24	82	Clear
DURHAM	29	68	Cloudy	VENICE	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	16	61	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
GENEVA	25	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	73	Cloudy				
HONOLULU	29	73	Cloudy				
LA PALMA	25	73	Cloudy				
LONDON	29	79	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. G.  
 at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 G.

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds	
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for	
them, following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations appearing	
for the IHT. (d)=daily; (w)=weekly; (tr)=trading; (ir)=irregularly.	
(1) Alexander Fund.....	\$6.20
(2) Am. Empire Ind. Inv. Fd.....	\$5.87
<b>AMERICAN BANKNOTE S.A.:</b>	
(1) Global Inv.....	\$F30.00
(2) Apollo (Compuls. Iss. Pr.).....	\$F34.06
(3) Apollo Fund.....	\$32.01
(4) Australia Selection Fd.....	\$4.79
<b>AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:</b>	
(1) Fund of Australia.....	Aus.\$2.19
(2) Prop. Bonds Austral. Inv. Fd.....	Aus.\$3.46
<b>BARR, JONES &amp; Co.:</b>	
(1) Barcroft.....	\$F57.00
(2) Bonard.....	\$F54.00
(3) Coad.....	\$F467.00
(4) Coad.....	\$F467.00
(5) Coad.....	\$F467.00
(6) Broad & Wall Fd.....	\$12.50
(7) Coad.....	\$12.50
(8) Coad & Energy Fd.....	\$4.94
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:</b>	
(1) Capital Int'l.....	\$11.32
(2) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$5.36
(3) Capital Reciprocity.....	\$F310.00
(4) Cernusco N.V. Of Ch.....	\$67.60
(5) Gerardo Offshore Fd.....	\$240.00
(6) G. N. V. of Ch.....	\$240.00
(7) G. N. V. of Ch.....	\$240.00
(8) G. N. V. of Ch.....	\$240.00
(9) G. N. V. of Ch.....	\$240.00
(10) G. N. V. of Ch.....	\$240.00
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>	
(1) Carage.....	\$F320.00
(2) Carage.....	\$F320.00
(3) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(4) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(5) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(6) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(7) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(8) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(9) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
(10) C.S. Fouds-Int'l.....	\$F320.00
<b>C.R. INT'L. MANAGEMENT:</b>	
(1) Capital Int'l Fund.....	\$11.32
(2) BNP Growth Fund.....	\$5.36
(3) BNP Japan Fund.....	\$5.36
(4) BNP America Fd.....	\$6.10
(5) C.R. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
(6) D.G.C. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
(7) D.G.C. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
(8) D.G.C. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
(9) D.G.C. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
(10) D.G.C. Inv. Fund.....	\$23.20
<b>DEVALS GROUP:</b>	
(1) Devals Fund.....	\$6.51
(2) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(3) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(4) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(5) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(6) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(7) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(8) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(9) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
(10) Dr. Inter. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.22
<b>FIDELITY:</b>	
(1) Fidelity Securities.....	\$12.49
(2) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$12.49
(3) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.49
(4) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.49
(5) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.49
(6) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.49
(7) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.49
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(1) Fin. Int'l. City Fund.....	\$12.49
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<b>G.T. (GERMANY) LIMITED:</b>	
(1) G.T. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.49
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(9) G.T. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.49
(10) G.T. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.49
<b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>	
(1) Jardine Ind. Tru.....	\$4.71
(2) Jardine Ind. Tru.....	\$4.71
(3) Jardine Ind. Tru.....	\$4.71
(4) Jardine Ind. Tru.....	\$4.71
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<b>LEB-T Multi-way Fd.....</b>	
(1) LeB-T Multi-way Fd.....	\$F320.00
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(3) LeB-T Multi-way Fd.....	\$F320.00
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<b>LEB-T Multi-way Fd.....</b>	
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(2) LeB-T Multi-way Fd.....	

**PEANUTS**

I DREAD THE STARTING OF SCHOOL...

MY DAD SAYS I HAVEN'T BEEN EATING PROPERLY...

HE SAID HE'S GOING TO SIGN ME UP FOR A NEW COURSE...

BONEHEAD LUNCH!

Panel 1: A man in a suit asks a woman in a bikini, "ID LIKE A TATTOO OF A HEART WITH LACE AROUND IT, AND THE WORD 'MOMMY' DONE IN FANCY SCRO...".

Panel 2: The man asks, "WHAT ABOUT 'DAD'?" while the woman looks at him.

Panel 3: The man asks, "WHAT DO I LOOK LIKE...A Sissy?". The woman's bikini bottom has "TORS TATTOO PARLOR" written on it.

HOW DO YOU DO, SIR—MY NAME IS WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

I'M SELLING THIS BOOK OF MY PLAYS

I THINK IT'S ONLY FAIR TO TELL YOU I'M NOT THE ORIGINAL WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

YOU HAD ME FOOLED!

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HALT! WHO GOES THERE?

I'M THE RAINMAKER THE GENERAL HIRED TO END THE DROUGHT

ADVANCE AND BE RECOGNIZED

PASS

MOORE

© 1991 by Moore

GUESS YOUR WEIGHT, SO?

110 POUNDS.

GO AHEAD.

RIGHT ON THE BUTTON!

FOR ANOTHER 50¢ HE'LL GUESS FROM THE BUTTON DOWN

G. Gandy

I 'EAR YER GETTIN' MARRIED NEXT WEEK, ROGER — LET'S POP IN AN' I'LL BUY YER A QUICK ONE

COME ON, LAD, ENJOY Y'SELF WHILE YER CAN — YER WANT AVE MUCH CHANGE ONCE YER MARRIED

OH, I DON'T KNOW, MISTER CAPP — YOU PROBABLY DRINK AS MUCH NOW AS YOU EVER DID WHEN YER WERE SINGLE

THAT'S TRUE, SON — BUT THEN IT WAS FOR PLEASURE!

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 YEA © Twentieth-Century Fox

## JUMBLE

—that scrambled word game—  
BY ALVIN HARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, in form four ordinary words.

**VELCO**    . . . . .

**LIFUD**    . . . . .

**CATSEP**    . . . . .

**TISMEY**    . . . . .

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

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Yesterday's: Jumbies; CLOUT MIDGE RATHER NEE  
Answer: What the strength of the steel factory  
Date: SUN OF THE 27th

Reviewed by John Hess

A refrain is "socially acceptable risk." This means we must trade a certain number of deaths against a certain increase in production. In this connection, Dr. William Darity of the Nutrition Foundation announces the "irrationality" of the scientist-turned-politician\* for a "McCarthyite" attack on the pesticide industry. Dr. J. M. Coon, a pharmacologist, maintains that the very multiplicity of pesticides and additives may assure that we don't get too much of one, and they may even cancel one another out.

Is it good for society to suppress the green belts around our cities, to eliminate small farming and concentrate production in distant areas? Is it better to have fewer people engaged in growing and handling food and more in packaging, transport and chemistry? In the cliché that summarizes the recommendations of this symposium, like most meetings of its kind, we may reply: More research is needed.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This report is based on reports from

more than 350 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	Last Week	on List
1	1	1
2	2	2
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99	99	99
100	100	100

FICTION		
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4	4	4
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6	6	6
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GENERAL		
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4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10

**By Alan Truscott**

However, South saw that favorable diamond situation would allow him to dispose his potential heart loser. He was the first trick with the heart ace in dummy and immediately led a low diamond. When East ducked and the king won, he led his remaining diamond.

SOUTH  
AAQJ74  
OE72  
OK2  
AK63

East and West were vulner-  
able. The hiding:  
North East South West

Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.







## Art Buchwald

## The Kid-Swappers

WASHINGTON—Nobility likes to talk about it, but there is a lot of kid-swapping going on in the United States. It isn't going on just in the suburbs or the small towns but in the larger cities as well.



Buchwald

I hadn't realized how prevalent kid-swapping was until I moved to Washington. One night I came home from the office and instead of finding my dark-haired little beauty, I discovered a 7-year-old blonde stranger doing the twist.

"Who's she?" I asked my wife. "That's Ann Lindsay. She's staying here for the night with Connie."

"Where's Jennifer?" I asked. "She's sleeping at Priscilla's house because Ann Lindsay's sleeping here."

"Who's Priscilla?" "Jennifer didn't know her last name, but she says she's her best friend."

"That's nice. Where is Joel?" "He's sleeping at his friend's house. B.J. said if Jennifer can sleep somewhere else so can he."

"Where does that leave us?" I asked my wife. "Well, we got rid of two to start with, we got rid of three to the night and we gained one. So we're only short one."

"It saves on food," I agreed. "Not really," my wife said. "We had fish tonight, but Ann Lindsay doesn't like fish, so I had to go out and get her a steak. Then when Connie saw Ann was getting a steak, she wanted one, too."

"I wouldn't mind having a steak myself," I said. "You can't. Somebody's got to eat the fish."

The next weekend when I came home, I found a Yugoslav woman wins Norwegian Art Prize.

FREDRIKSTAD, Norway, Aug. 16 (AP)—Yugoslav artist Adria Maraz has won the 5,000-kroner first prize at the 2d International Graphic Biennale here.

Second prize went to Tetsuo Noda of Japan. William Tillyer of Britain and Wojciech Krzywicki of Poland.

home Connie was missing, but Jennifer had two friends and Joel had B.J.

At 8 p.m. I ordered them all to bed.

"B.J.'s father lets him watch television until midnight every night," Joel, who is 9 years old, said.

"Is that true, B.J.?" I asked. "Sometimes later," B.J. said without batting an eye.

"When I stayed at B.J.'s last week," Joel said, "we didn't go to bed until two in the morning."

"Well, why don't we just call up your parents and ask them what time you go to bed?"

"Oh, you don't have to do that," B.J. said hurriedly. "They've probably gone out to a movie."

Just then the phone rang. It was Mrs. Lindsay, who said, "What time do you usually put Connie to bed?"

"Eight o'clock," I said. "She said you let her stay up till midnight to watch television. I was a little worried," Mrs. Lindsay seemed relieved.

Later that evening I said to my wife, "We've got to put a halt to this kid-swapping. Every-one on Cleveland Avenue is starting to talk."

"Oh, it's harmless," my wife said. "And they get so much fun out of it."

But I knew what I was talking about. A few weeks later I came home and found three kids at the dinner table—none of them mine.

"What happened?" I asked. "My wife was rather embarrassed. There's been a dreadful mix-up. Joel invited Francis to sleep with him, but he forgot he'd accepted an invitation to sleep at Butch's. Jennifer and Connie were invited over to Karen's, but after they left, Veronica and Mary Elizabeth showed up and said they had been invited over here. I didn't have the heart to send them home."

"So now we've got three kids that don't even belong to us," I said.

"Yes," my wife said, "and guess what? They said they would let them stay up until midnight every night to watch television."

In order to permit President Ford an orderly transition of government, Art Buchwald has gone on vacation. He left behind some of his favorite columns.

## Pollution May Help Solve the Hunger Problem

By Jan Sjöby

Ghent, Belgium (IHT).—Guido Persoons, professor of biology at the University of Ghent and leader of the state-supported Laboratory for Biological Research in Environmental Pollution, can't turn iron into gold. But he believes that his research team are approaching a point where they may be able to transform biodynamic wastes (pig manure) into oysters, North Sea shrimp and sole.

"I'm sure your readers know," said Prof. Persoons, "that two major threats to man's existence today are (1) environmental pollution and (2) a global shortage of foodstuffs. When distant early warning signals went up a generation ago, they were generally ignored, even by reputable scientists. The problem can't be brushed off any more and we realize now that the two menaces—pollution and hunger—are interrelated."

"Some 8,000 to 10,000 years ago," he continued, "our ancestors started to cultivate the land, trying to guide the growth of vegetable nourishment needed by ourselves and domestic animal species on which we fed, and still feed. The development of agriculture, changing a hunting and gathering economy into premeditated agriculture, was a major revolution in the history and prehistory of Homo sapiens."

Today, Prof. Persoons believes, man stands on the threshold of a revolution of similar significance: The development of aquaculture, or more specifically, mariculture. Present-day food production methods, he believes, are too primitive to stand a chance to meet the requirements of a world with mushrooming population figures. By carefully controlled biological recycling processes, the professor believes, blight can be turned into benefit for man and his biosphere. Funded by the Belgian Ministry of Public Health and working in close cooperation with G.P. Voets, head of the university's biochemical-microbiology research group, the Persoons team has passed two major hurdles on the road toward their goal: They have managed to turn liquid waste into delicious, edible, and nutritious green algae. The brine shrimp thrives, grow and reproduce on a diet like that, themselves providing tasty morsels for larger marine species, generally considered Sunday food in the best human families.

"The government came in," said Prof. Persoons, "when we had been working for a few years on the algae experiments. They wondered if we could help them to get rid of the pig droppings that smudge in our 17,700 square miles. We are heavy producers and consumers of pork products. There are as many pigs as people in our pastures."

"We could dump the manure into the nearest watercourse," said the professor. "An immediate result would probably be

Prof. Guido Persoons  
... two menaces.

an immense growth of green algae, providing food for zooplankton and marine larvae. But the biological processes would be completely out of our hands. The balance of nature swings within previously narrow margins."

Prof. Persoons and his team decided to start at the bottom end of the maritime food chain, by raising green algae in the available nutrient salt solutions. Algae are microscopic aquatic plants, able to use photosynthetic processes to grow and reproduce on sunlight and absorbed minerals.

The Persoons team experimented with a number of species of green algae. Most responsive to nutrient salts was a phytoplankton, *Dunaliella viridis*.

"It had been done before but never on a large scale under really controlled laboratory conditions," numerous factors, the scientists learned, play important parts, such as temperature and water turbulence.

Light conditions, the presence of oxygen, and the concentration of nutrient salts. "It is one thing to do it on a limited scale, for strictly scientific ends. Raising green algae on an economically sound, industrial level from a basis of light and biodynamic wastes, is a somewhat different proposition. We believe we have found a way, raising the microscopic plants in large aerated vertical plastic tubes, constantly lit by fluorescent tubes with a bottom structure that eliminates the settlement of bacterial sedimentation. The rates of growth and reproduction, under optimal conditions, are impressive: 0.2 to 1 million cells a milliliter in 12 days. Algae contain about 50 to 60 per cent protein, dried weight, along with a number of vitamins in the B complex."

Green algae are base foods for most species of animal plankton which, in turn, are ingested with gusto by small crustaceans, mollusks and various fish larvae. They are equally palatable, it appears, whether served live, frozen or dried. The taste, color and consistency of dried algae resemble vaguely that of dried, finely chopped spinach, to a noncrustacean.

"Each chain in the food link represents a fearful waste," said Prof. Persoons. "We can economize by limiting the links to a minimum. We have started, with excellent results, to feed dried algae directly to brine shrimps (*Artemia salina*)."

The Ghent team reports a growth rate of the *Artemia* from microscopic size to 5 to 6 millimeters in eight days. The mortality rate has been held at less than 10 per cent. Plans are under way to change the main production line from 30-liter containers to tubes holding 500 liters.

"With that system," said Prof. Persoons, "we'll be able to harvest 750,000 adult brine shrimp from each container, every 10 days, even if we are only 50 per cent successful."

The brine shrimp, in addition to its attractive food qualities, has another most interesting capacity: Its eggs (which may have developed up to the gastrula stage) are able to encyst themselves and survive prolonged periods of drought in a state of suspended animation. Immersed again in a properly oxidized saline solution, the cysts will come to life again.

"A major problem in aquaculture," the professor continued, "has been to find food for cultivated marine species. The brine shrimp seems to fill the order. A lot of laboratory work has gone into the cultivation of them in the past few years, and I believe that our methodology has been most successful in this field, too."

Prof. Persoons and his research group plan to move on next year to practical tests of their theories in the 86 hectare Spuikom saltwater enclosure, near Ostend. The Spuikom, originally a part of Belgium's vast inland waterway system, has for years been used, commercially raising of "Ostend oysters."

"A spawning oyster," said Prof. Persoons, "lets off some 800,000 larvae. Under natural conditions, six of them may survive beyond the larval stage. Under controlled mariculture conditions with few predators present and plenty of food, we believe we can raise that figure to 50 or 60. The same, we believe, will hold true for the North Sea shrimp and the common sole, *Solea solea*."

"I can barely gotten our feet wet," the professor added. "It may be another 25 years before mariculture will come into its own, providing some 25 to 50 per cent of the fish protein needed by man and some 10 per cent of his total nutritional needs. We biologists, in Ghent and elsewhere, have demonstrated that we have viable techniques within reach. It is time for the economists to move in and consider their end of the job."

PEOPLE: Nixon's Resignation  
A Relief—Eisenhower

Richard Nixon's son-in-law, David Eisenhower, says that the former President's resignation came as a relief to his family. "You have to realize that in his own mind he still considers himself an innocent man. The basic struggle was political from the outset and politically he was convicted," Eisenhower said in a copyrighted story published in the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin.

"I see nothing but shades of gray in the question of guilt or innocence," Eisenhower said, "because I think he's a great man who has done great things. He's a man of great integrity. He's holding information that he suspected would be relevant, anyway."

Eisenhower described the family debate over the weekend. "It took quite a while for the decision to be made. Our position as a family," Eisenhower is married to Nixon's younger daughter Julie, "was that we would support either decision. Our concern was that last night was for him, but frankly, after a year and a half of Watergate, for the family this is a relief."

Eisenhower described Nixon's mood the night of the resignation speech as "serene." The night after it was "very sentimental. A mood settled over us at some point, predating his final trip to California, of the chips laid where they may." He went on to say that Nixon "has prepared to leave as he would in any other process, continuing. 'You have to realize that in his own mind he still considers himself an innocent man. He didn't intend resignation as an admission of guilt, just of exhaustion.'"

Lt. Col. Robert Skirm was on his way home after five years in a North Vietnamese prison when he learned in a dear John letter that his wife was leaving him. But when he arrived in California, his family—wife Loretta and four children—were there to give him a warm welcome home. A Pulitzer Prize-winning photo of their welcome symbolized for many the joy of the freed POWs and their families.

After later, the Skirms were divorced. Saturday, Skirm married Nancy Ruth Smith, 39, two hours after his divorce became final. Loretta, 38, is planning to marry Thomas Adams, 44, a San Mateo, Calif., attorney, next Saturday. During the divorce proceedings Skirm contended that while he was a POW—he was shot down

and captured by the North Vietnamese in October, 1967—his wife spent most of his pay and all mementos dating other men. T. judge ordered her to repay \$1.5 for money he said was "deliberately misappropriated." Skirm said that he was during a stopover at Clark Air Force Base in Manila after his release, that he was handed his wife's dear-John letter.

Someone has threatened to blow up actor Marcello Mastroianni's wife in Rome unless he pays \$5 million. Mrs. Mastroianni, a homemaker, knew Mastroianni, who had received a stopover at Clark Air Force Base in Manila after his release, that he was handed his wife's dear-John letter.

Two New York policemen went into Central Park in plain clothes on a mission to catch thieves, returned to headquarters, handcuffed Sunday night. Some stole their bicycles. Police said that the officers had caught two youths, one of whom pulled out a .23 pistol and fired. Then they rode off on the police men's bicycles, dodging police bullets. No one was wounded.

The Eternal Triangle: TV women and a man, whose combined ages total 35 years are involved in an alienation of a fiction suit in Chicago. Loretta Skirm, 38, has filed a \$250,000 alienation of affection suit against Nancy Ruth Smith, 39, who is accused of the suit of "alienation and maliciously carrying on an illicit affair in Chicago and in Hot Springs, Ark." with Mrs. Skirm's husband, Albert, 39.

Peoplesaver the Cat Admirer of Madrid takes exception to calling Robert Skirm a "POW." The cat, disfigured from the hand of a North Vietnamese soldier, was taken to Miami Beach after he bled and scratched a minister's shirt. He tried to pick him up (People Aug. 5). "His name should be 'Rugged' Ralph," not Robert. Cat Admirer says the "any" feline who would submit to being picked up against his wishes or to being dressed up for a cat show. As for the owner, those pitiful coddled beasts who submitted to such treatment, in junctions should be issued for bidding them over to own another cat or live animal."

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